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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Judge Kelley's Speech at Youngstown.

The Financial History of the Past Thirty Years.

The Three Epochs—Free Trade and Hard Money, Greenbacks and Attempted Resumption—Contraction by Demonetization in Europe—Business Prostration and the Currency System—Judge Kelley's Remedy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 11, 1875.

In accordance with an invitation previously extended to him by some of the leading citizens of this city, Judge William D. Kelley addressed the people last evening at the Opera House on the subject of the national currency and finances. The address was announced to be without any reference to politics whatever, but as the gentlemen who invited the Judge here and undertook the arrangements for the meeting, are the leaders in a movement to start a political organization known as the "Greenback Party" the address is generally viewed as not altogether without political significance, and leading Democrats, while not relishing the refusal of Judge Kelley and his supporters to ally themselves with the Democratic organization, are disposed to regard his financial utterances as decidedly in there support.

The throng on the streets was little greater than usual on Saturday night. The band played for about an hour on the balcony of the Opera House while the crowd was gathering, and by eight o'clock an audience comprising some of the leading citizens and manufacturers and a few ladies, but composed principally of the laboring classes, had assembled.

Thomas H. Wells, Esq., presided over the meeting, and introduced Judge Kelley, saying that the Judge came in the interest of no party, nor was it to be understood that all of the audience approved of his financial ideas, but that they were there to give to the Judge's arguments that fair and candid hearing which his high character and past record entitled him to.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SPEECH—NOT IN ANY POLITICAL INTEREST.

The Judge commenced by announcing that he had not come in the interest of any political organization; that the question which he was to discuss was one, not only of national, but as he should show, of world-wide importance. He would not detain them by telling them what Hume, Ricardo, or any other theoretical writers on currency, had said, but would leave that to the organs of the bullionists, who in their adhesion to the theories of another land by-gone age persistently ignored the lessons of experience, and the facts of current history. In this work, he aspired to no other office than that of interpreting the facts of our own history and the current history of the world, as they served to corroborate or contradict our own experience.

THE ANTE-GREENBACK EPOCH.

He would, he said, bring to their memory the history of three brief epochs which comprised something less than thirty years, and were therefore within the memory of most of his hearers. He then proceeded to consider the decade immediately preceding the issue of greenbacks, which was a period of free trade and hard money. The protective tariff of 1842 had been thrown in 1846, and the low rate of revenue then established had been still further reduced by the tariff of 1857. During the whole period the Government received and paid nothing but specie, and for the first seven years the American people fondly deluded themselves with the idea that they were living under a currency based on gold. This epoch was therefore calculated to

TEST THE RESULTS OF FREE TRADE AND HARD MONEY.

He asked whether it had been productive of happy results for the people? It was a time of profound peace. The public revenues did not equal the public expenditures. Under the economy enjoined by the Democratic party, they increased the debt by ninety millions of dollars, in the payment of current expenses by seven successive acts authorizing loans; and her public credit finally sunk so low, that when Secretary Cobb went into the markets of the world to borrow five millions of dollars on which to call greenbacks, namely Treasury notes, at one per cent. a month, he could obtain but half that sum. In short, clearly not a prosperous period, for the government.

HOW WAS IT FOR THE PEOPLE?

The use of iron *per capita* is said to be the best test of the civilization of a people, and is one that the people of the Mahoning Valley will willingly accept. Let us see what effect a decade of free trade and hard money had upon the iron interest. The production of pig iron was stationary, from 1854, the first year in which statistics of the trade were collated, to 1862. The production of these years were as follows:

In 1854	716,674
In 1855	754,178
Making a total of	1,470,852
In 1861	731,964
In 1862	787,992
Making a total of	1,519,226

Showing an increase of production in the first and last two years of the nine, to have been but 48,374 tons in the United States. Wages decreased as the decade passed on, and employment became more scarce. In 1857 the delusion under which the people had lived, that they were prosperous, because based on gold, was exploded by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company and the Pennsylvania Bank on successive days, and all the rest of the banking institutions of the country within a few days thereafter. Not only were wages low and employment scarce, but it became impossible to obtain work, and immigrants fled from the country by hundreds of thousands. The table of immigration is as follows:

1855	200,436
1857	251,288
1858	123,126
1859	121,282
1860	153,640
1861	91,920

The farms and workshops of the country were all mortgaged, and in the later years of the decade, while all other people were idle, sheriffs and the printers of their advertisments were unusually busy.

THE SECOND DECADE.

Judge Kelley then proceeded to examine the succeeding decade, saying that he meant by the phrase not a decade of a period of ten years but of about ten years. This period began with the broken credit of the Government, with a cessation of immigration, and that tide of emigrants from the country. It was characterized by the secession of fifteen of the most fertile States of the Union, many of which were among the richest in their mineral and agricultural endowments, and by the grandest and most determined civil war of history. Certainly not an outlook promising prosperity! To obtain bullion, or paper based on gold, to carry on such a war was impossible, and those who were charged with the Government determined to coin its credit, or, in the language of the bullionists of this day, to issue an "irredeemable rag money" to be known as greenbacks. The first fifty millions that were issued were coined into Government bonds at the option of the holder, and had this system continued to prevail and the interest been payable in paper, there never would have been a greater premium on gold as compared with our paper money, than there has been in the irredeemable paper money of France during the last five years, which has never reached two per cent., the French Government being wise enough to accept its own currency in payment of taxes and in exchange for bonds. It was this repudiation of our own paper money, that made the gold premium, and by so doing made the war cost three or four times what it should have done.

A GLANCE AT THE RESULTS.

But let us look at the results, for time will not permit us to examine details. When the first greenbacks were issued the farms of the country were nearly all mortgaged. The working people had been robbed of their homes by long-enforced idleness and low rates of wages. With the emission of greenbacks and the demand of the Government for supplies, they went to work. There was employment for every one who could work and would. Our own country could not fill our workshops, and an unparalleled tide of immigration set in upon the. The number of immigrants arriving in 1862 were but sixty-seven more than in 1861, namely, 91,987, but in 1863, when the greenbacks had found free circulation, the number swelled to 176,282. In the next eight years the number was as follows:

In 1864	193,418
In 1865	248,120
In 1866	318,568
In 1867	298,358
In 1868	297,414
In 1869	352,769
In 1870	387,203
In 1871	321,350
In 1872	404,806
In 1873	459,803

Fast as they came, there was employment for all, with steadily increasing wages. The railroads running north and south, which had been insolvent prior to the issue of greenbacks, began to pay dividends. The development of the iron trade was in remarkable contrast to that of the preceding epoch, which in 1862 was 657,992 tons, in 1872 had come to be 2,854,558 tons and in the next year, 2,868,278 tons.

CASH PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL EASE.

With such employment came cash payments. The banks found little private paper to discount, for few business men had need to borrow money of them. At the beginning of 1866, in default of private business paper, they held one-fourth of the National debt, and more than half of their loans were in the form of government securities. Wages had risen so rapidly, and the tide of immigration had been so immense, that foreign manufacturers complained of the effect, and foreign governments engaged in arresting the tide of immigration. Our farms and workshops were mostly free from mortgage. Our cities and towns were growing. It is true that there was some speculation, but when at its highest, it compared but slightly with that, the effects of which are now being disclosed by the many and enormous failures that are daily occurring in hard money England. The revenues of the Government were amply sufficient, and there was a constant complaint that the Secretary of the Treasury kept one hundred millions of gold dead and unproductive in the vaults of the Treasury while paying off the national debt with the balance of the surplus fund at his commands.

THE PSEUDO-RESUMPTION ERA.

After somewhat elaborating the history of this period, the Judge then proceeded to examine the present, that of the prevalence of the theory of resumption, by contraction, but what he characterized as "the tragical farce" of resumption by contraction, or the payment in gold by appreciated currency of an immense war debt by the generation that contracted it. He briefly disposed of this period by asking the workingmen present, whether they were all employed, to which there was a very loud answer of "No!" Have any of you suffered a reduction of wages? I need not ask you, for I know that many of you are working for one-third what you were getting in 1866, many more for one-half and the most of you are idle, if you are in the condition of the working classes generally. In my own city, Philadelphia, despairgaunt despair, broods at the hearthsides of more working people than ever before in the history of this country. Thousands of them hold their houses subject to a building association mortgage and will shortly be deprived of those homes by sheriff's sales. Those who have been thus robbed are now living as tenants and are waiting the day when the landlord shall sell their furniture to pay the rent that is already in default. During their involuntary idleness in the winter, they said to their hungry wives and children, "Spring will come and summer, and then we will have work." But now, in their deep despair, they say, "If it is thus at midsummer, what will it be when winter comes again?" The farms of the country are generally under mortgage, machinery stands idle, railroads are passing into the hands of the receivers, as they did in 1857–60. Waterpower runs to waste, but the interest on mortgages still unpaid. Forges, furnaces, mills, mines and workshops are destined, before another year shall end, to pass away under the sheriff's hammer, as freely as workingmen's homes are now doing.

THE CAUSE OF THIS DEPRESSION.

The Judge then proceeded to consider the cause of this depression and the remedy. He found the cause in the rapid contraction of the currency, and the attempt to convert the whole of our indebtedness into gold-bearing bonds, which, as the American people could hold them, must go abroad and establish a system of absenteeism, more terrible to the American manufacturer, farmer and laborer than landed absenteeism has ever been to the people of old Ireland.

After so great a war, some disturbance of credit and business must come. The Government could no longer be a great purchaser of supplies. But the return of two millions of men from the rival armies, to civil employments, would soon have reinstated such prosperity in business as might have been depressed. The true policy of the Government then was to sustain existing values and industry, to leave the volume of currency unreduced, and to apply such surplus as the taxes produced, to the extinction of the bonded debt. It should also have retained every form of indebtedness, the interest of which was payable in paper, because on so much of its debt, it reserved as interest to the taxpayers, the same money it has taken from them in taxes. But under some mad delusion, it adopted the very reverse of this policy. It strove to pay all paper obligations such as compound interest notes, seven-thirties, certificates of indebtedness, and even three per cent. certificates, preferring to pay foreigners six per cent. in gold, to paying American holders of these certificates three per cent. in paper, and to redeem greenbacks by an issue of new bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury is now doing. While calling in thirty millions of bonds, for the sinking fund, he has issued fifteen millions of new bonds, with the proceeds of which, he is contracting greenbacks and purchasing silver with which to buy up fractional currency when the silver can be floated. By this insane movement, authorized by the acts of the last Congress, he has within a few weeks added $16,000 to the annual gold-bearing indebtedness of the taxpayers of this country. And this, and more of it, the Forty-third Congress authorized him to do. But as if to add to cruelties thus practiced upon the American people, that Congress decreed that specie payments shall be resumed on the first of January, 1879. Thus the Government admonishes men of enterprise and capital that it would be folly in them to purchase any property, or to engage in the manufacture of any commodity, that as the Government has no gold worth speaking of, on which to resume, as the revenues are not equal to the expenditures, no other mode of resumption can be practiced than to retire all paper currency and leave the people without any medium of exchange.

RESULT OF THIS POLICY.

The result is that the banks of the country hold more greenbacks, more national bank notes and more deposits than they ever held before. Already more mills, furnaces, forges, machine and workshops are idle than ever before, and more honest laboring people are living in want and despair than ever before within the United States. Fools point to these deposits and say that money is abundant, and call myself and those who agree with me, *sans culottes*, and they intimate that we are capable of the most atrocious crimes that characterized the French Revolution. They had better pause before reducing the working people to the last measure of despair. There is no less property in this country than in 1866. But the juggling of the bullionists and bondholders, and their legislative creatures, it has been concentrated in fewer hands. The work of plundering the masses still goes on, and they are beginning to understand how it is being done The greenbacks and national bank notes that are lying unused in bank vaults have ceased to be money. They are dead capital held by cormorants, until the time, when, by the public distress, each dollar will buy three or three times what it now will. At present they have none of the attributes of money. Money is a circulating medium, "a thing," as Bonamy Price said, "running from hand to hand." Money is a representative of values. Money is a medium of exchange. These are its attributes and uses, and the greenbacks now lying dead in the bank vaults are not circulating, are not "running from hand to hand," are not measuring values, are not a medium by which men exchange commodities. They have been demonetized.

DEMONETIZATION ABROAD.

But some of you may ask: How is it that our contraction has affected other nations? The condition of England, Germany and Austria is as bad as our own. Yes, gentlemen, and from the same cause, the worship of the gold dollar. The contraction of the currency is not confined to this country. The legal tender of Germany before the war with France, and at its close was silver. Gold made no appreciable part of the German currency. But having imposed on France a war indemnity in the supposed amount of her gold, Germany demonetized silver, and made gold her legal tender. She had over four hundred million dollars of silver and she demonetized it, as we have demonetized so much of our paper currency. But the evil does not stop here. Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and other countries, all of whom used silver as legal tender, yielding to the teachings of abstract theorists, have also wholly or in part demonetized it, and adopted the gold standard. Could gold have been created at will, this might all be well; but as the amount in the world is fixed, and the annual production very small, it is impossible to maintain such a volume of credit, as the people of these countries have enjoyed.

THE CONTRACTION OF THE WORLD.

With the contraction of their currency, their credit system, and industries, have collapsed simultaneously with our own, and England, having been the workshop for all these nations, finds herself without markets, and consequently with failing merchants and starving workingmen. France is the most prosperous nation in the world at this time. She paid her war fine, but maintained her predeemable paper money, by which she kept her people employed, and the New York *Tribune* is good authority for saying that the Bank of France now holds the largest amount of bullion it has ever held, namely: $315,000,000, while the Bank of England holds but $135,000,000. Meanwhile the United States, Germany, and the other nations named, having become competitors for gold, it has doubled in value, and a gold dollar will buy more than twice as much pig iron, railroad iron, wheat, flour, cotton, tobacco and petroleum, as it would when the world's currency included our uncontracted volume of paper money, the silver of Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and other countries and the gold of the world. These three elements made up the volume of currency at the beginning of 1866, to which the business of the world had adjusted itself, and the withdrawal of our paper legal-tender, and the silver legal tender of those countries, is what is transferring the property of the industrious and enterprising of every country, to the few people who are wealthy enough to hold the bonds of the nations. The so-called free-banking system, established by the Forty-third Congress, is but the granting to the Rothschilds, the Barings, and other bondholders, foreign and American, the privilege to own, controland manage the banking system and circulating medium of the United States.

EXCESSIVE ISSUES OF PAPER MONEY.

Judge Kelley, then proceeded to examine the question as to whether there was not danger of an excessive issue of paper money, unless it was brought to the test of a gold standard. He grouped together assignats, continental money, and confederate money, and cited these were all illustrations of the unrestricted issue of paper money, without an adequate means provided for its absorption in interest-bearing obligations and its ultimate redemption. The assignats, he said, were based upon the confiscated property of the Church and of the banished nobles. They of course could not be redeemed for when the tide of war turned, the Church and nobles regained their property, and there was no fund for their redemption. Continental money was issued by the representatives of independent colonies, no one of which was bound for its redemption, and none of which felt immediately responsible for the amount issued. This paper, however, would have been redeemed had the advice of Benjamin Franklin been taken. He protested against further issues of continental money, and insisted upon it that Congress should borrow back on custom bearing bonds the notes already issued. This would have supplied its wants while holding the amount of currency issued within safe and reasonable limits.

SMALL EXCESS REQUIRED FOR LOANS WHEN SPENT AT HOME.

It is surprising how small an excess of money will provide a government with immense loans, if the money be expended among the people who lend it. As an illustration of this, he said that when the war was at its height, the Government needed two millions of dollars a day, and on the average received from and expended among the American people that amount. It borrowed two millions on Monday, and two more on Tuesday, but paid the two millions it had received the day before, and borrowed them anew on Wednesday, paying out the two that it had borrowed on Tuesday, so that a volume of six or eight millions, in excess of the business demands of the country, enabled the American people to lend in one year more than six hundred million dollars.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY NOT YET DUE.

The Confederate money, he said, was to be paid six months after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the United States, and as that event had not happened, none of it has ever been redeemed, and as no fund was provided for its redemption, none probably ever will be redeemed. These examples, therefore, are not parallel with the legal tender currency of the United States. It is based on the credit of the most powerful Government of the world, and is held by the most enterprising and intelligent people of any country on the globe. They hold it not from fear the Government; and will see to it that it is not repudiated.

FIRST ACT OF REPUDIATION.

The first act, in the nature of repudiation foreshadowing what is now going on at the instance of the bullionists and bondholders of the country. It was the act that deprived the American holder of greenbacks of the right to convert them into 6 per cent. government bonds. Had that act not been passed, the greenbacks issued would probably never have reached half the volume they did. For the right of exchanging the paper in exchange for bonds would have reissued it, and it would have saved us from the cunning devices of bondholders and their agents, compound interest notes—by which they got larger interest and bound the Government to redeem these classes of its obligations at the end of three years.

THE REMEDY FOR THE DISTRESS.

He then said by way of drawing to a conclusion, that the distress of the country could not be relieved by any process of fixing an arbitrary date for resumption less than three years and a half hence, should be repealed, and the world given to understand that, as the 6 per cent. agreements had been denounced by the American people. This was the first step toward happier times. The next would be to return the volume of greenbacks, say, to four hundred millions of dollars, coupled with the issue of convertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest in paper. With such bonds accessible to the people, it was highly probable that a less amount of greenbacks than now exists would serve all the purposes of our industries and animate them all. Such a sum would certainly give the Secretary of Treasury a reserve fund, with which to meet such bonds as might offer as any time be presented in an unusual amount, and to enable him to buy gold-bearing bonds, or gold with which to call and redeem bonds such as are offered. The result of such a system would be to reduce the premium on gold. The recent issue of fifteen millions of new five per cents by the Secretary of the Treasury has created a new and increased demand for gold, and thus increased the premium on it, while diminishing the demand for greenbacks. The Secretary thus counteracts by adding to the value of the greenback in providing means for its temporary investment, would increase its value, and by enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem gold-bearing bonds, would lessen the demand for gold and reduce the premium thereon to a rate at which the Secretary could buy it, and call bonds for redemption.

If I am asked, the Judge said, whether there is not danger that these bonds might be converted and returned in large volume, for the purpose of embarrassing the Treasury, I answer "No;" and I refer to the savings banks of the country. These institutions which are managed in ordinary times know that though large sums are drawn from them each month, the average deposit exceeds the withdrawal. So with the national banks, their lines of deposit steadily increase, and as it is with savings and other banks, so would it be with the Treasury of the United States, were it the depositary of the savings of the people.

THE ONLY MEANS OF RESTORATION.

By no other measure than this, could the speaker see the possibility of recalling the gold-bearing bonds, which now make us the slaves of the money-changers of British and Continental exchanges—by no other means than transferring the indebtedness of this country to its own people, so that the taxes, if drawn from them with one hand, shall, as in the days of Jackson, to them, as interest, with the other. By no other means could he see the possibility of reanimating the industries of this country, or of reinaugurating the tide of immigrants, who, when they came, would come to share our burdens and help us pay the great debts imposed by the war.

INCIDENTS OF THE ADDRESS.

There were nothing striking for special remark in the delivery of the address aside from its subject-matter until toward the close when the peroration was reached, and the speaker warmed. In his most forcible manner, the bankers and bullionists that unless they desisted from the present financial policy which was impoverishing, robbing and plundering people, they might find a mob at their doors, and a knife at their throats. The Judge was frequently applauded. Some regret was expressed among the audience, that he did not devote more time to the expounding of his peculiar financial theory.

Judge Kelley has been expecting to delivier addresses on financial subjects, similar to the one given here last evening, at Indianapolis and other Western cities, where he had made partial engagements, but his health has become so broken by his recent travels throughout the country, that rest and recuperation are absolutely necessary to his safety. He has, therefore, cancelled all his appointments, and will return to his home in Philadelphia to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Passenger Rates from Chicago to New York.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Baltimore and Ohio roads to-day signified their intention of reducing passenger rates from Chicago to New York to that of the Michigan Central road, viz., fifteen dollars.

Funeral of Francis P. Blair, Jr.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The funeral of General Blair took place this afternoon, from the First Congregational church, corner Tenth and Locust streets. The services were performed by Rev. T. M. Post, pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. James H. Brookes, of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church. The church was filled to overflowing by all classes of citizens. Prominent among those present were General Sherman and members of his staff, Montgomery Blair, Mayor Brittain and several ex-Mayors, Senator Fogy, ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown, the City Council and city officers in a body, members of the First Missouri Regiment, of which General Blair was the First Colonel, a considerable number of ex-Confederates and very many prominent citizens. The remains were conveyed to Bellefontaine Cemetery under escort of the First Missouri Regiment, and were followed thither by a large concourse of citizens.

Funeral of George W. Woodward.

WILKESBARRE, July 10.—The funeral of Chief Justice Woodward took place this afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. H. L. Jones and Bishop Stevens, of the Episcopal Church. The bar of the county attended in a body, and there were a number of distinguished persons from a distance present.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT DISPLAY AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

A Separate Building to be Erected for the Purpose.

Contest Among Applicants for the Position of Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury.

The New State Department Building Ready for Occupancy.

Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes—Necessity for Calling in all Notes of that Denomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1875.

The Government at the Centennial.

It has been decided by the Commissioners representing the Executive Departments in the Centennial Exposition, to erect a separate building, at a cost of $75,000, for the exhibition of the Governmental departments, and ground will soon be broken for its erection.

Special Agent Lobdell's Successor.

There is a lively conflict over the vacancy caused by the death of Supervising Special Agent Lobdell, which it is not unlikely will result in taking the whole force of special agents from the control of the Commissioner of Customs back to the Secretary's office, they formerly were, or possibly in placing them under the Solicitor.

General Blair's Funeral.

Montgomery Blair is the only member of the family who went to St. Louis to attend the funeral of Gen. Frank Blair. The venerable Francis P. Blair, Sr., living near this city, is so feeble as to require the constant attention of a servant.

The New State Department

is furnished and ready for occupancy. The archives are being arranged in position, and Secretary Fish will move in the last of this week.

The Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes.

It is thought by experts that all the five dollar national bank notes will have to be called in, on account of the counterfeits. The Comptroller has called in all notes of this denomination on four Illinois banks, but as the names of other banks can easily be inserted in the spurious plates, and by simply changing the coat-of-arms on the backs they can be adapted to banks of other States, it is evident that the precaution of calling in notes of the present befits have been discovered will prove futile.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE BUSINESS OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Reports just made by Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber show that 107,616,000 postal cards were issued during the fiscal year which ended June 30th last, against 91,079,000 issued for the year which ended June 30th, 1874. The increase is equivalent to about 1 1-10 per cent., which shows that the postal cards are growing in popular favor as a means of inter-communication. The value of the issue of ordinary postage stamps during the year which ended June 30, 1875, was $18,277,179, an increase of $600,000 on the previous year; of newspaper and periodical postage stamps, $815,902 47; of ordinary stamped envelopes and wrappers, $1,124,477 34, an increase of $242,350 47 over the year ended June 30, 1874. The sale of official postage stamps for the fiscal year amounted to $834,470 09, against $667,879 over the year ending June 30, 1874; official stamped envelopes, $354,222 18, an increase of $1,065 52 over the year 1874.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

James S. Wright has been appointed internal revenue store keeper for the First district of Indiana, and Allen Shepard gauger for the First district of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1875.

TAX ON EMOLUMENTS OF STATE OFFICES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to allow such claims of State officers for the refunding of income tax paid upon their salaries, but only in so far as were filed in due time, whether those emoluments consist of salary or of fees.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The King of Sweden has arrived at Moscow.

General Henry L. Benning, of Columbia, Georgia, died on Saturday.

Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, yesterday morning gave birth to a fine boy, weighing ten and a half pounds.

Rev. S. D. Osgood, D. D., District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, died at his residence in Chicago, Friday night.

E. D. Raymond, formerly member of a Chicago commission firm, was found dead in his room at the Sherman House, Saturday afternoon. Appearances indicated that he had died in a fit.

The story that Filkins, the notorious express robber, who was supposed to have escaped from Sing Sing prison, perished in the cyclone in the West, is a fabrication. He is said to have been seen in Canada.

Very Reverend Doctor Moriarty died Saturday afternoon, at Villanova, Delaware county, at an advanced age. He was pastor of St. Augustine's church of Philadelphia, at the time of the riots, when that edifice was burned.

Mrs. Governor Beveridge has issued an appeal to the ladies of Illinois, asking them to organize into societies for the purpose of assisting the State in making a fair representation at the Philadelphia Centennial. She specially urges that a liberal donation be raised for the women's building.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Eastern and Middle States, higher barometer, variable winds, slight changes in temperature and generally clear weather.

The steamer Illinois, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia.

The disease known as "black tongue" is raging among cattle south of Hamilton, Ontario.

The Cotton States Congress assembles at Raleigh to-morrow. The Governor of North Carolina will make the welcoming address.

The steamers Adriatic and Spain, from Liverpool; Mosel, from Bremen, and Switzerland, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2. At New York, Mutuals 5, Athletics 2. At Hoboken, Bostons 14, Chicagos 1. At Louisville, St Louis Reds 7, Louisville Eagles 2.

The Secretary of the Interior has telegraphed to Ouray, one of the powerful chiefs in Southern Colorado, requesting him to allow Prof. Hayden's Exploring Expedition to pass through that section without molestation.

A special from Paris says that the *Memorial Diplomatique* announces that the Turkish students in Paris have been ordered home. The money hitherto devoted to the education of these youths will establish an institution at Constantinople offering equal advantages.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., which give employment to 1,250 operatives, shut down for eight weeks. The suspension may be for a longer time if the present stock of manufactured goods is not soon marketed. Seven mills lose $80,000 or more in wages by this shut down.

The steamship Batavia has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing home for trial the three mutineers charged with the murder of Croyden F. Patterson, first mate, and Charles H. Patterson, second mate of the schooner Jefferson Borden, of Fall River, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool.

It is believed there are imposters in Northern markets buying goods under the assumed names of reliable North Carolina merchants. It is thought the device used to commit the swindle is to represent the purchases for a branch store, and thus avoid shipment to the regular address of reliable merchants.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Beta Theta Phi fraternity will meet at Evansville on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. An address will be delivered by Prof. Theophilus Parsons, of Indianapolis. A large attendance is anticipated, and extensive preparations are being made for entertaining the delegates and visitors.

The Great Earthquake.

Later Details from New Granada and Venezuela.

Cities and Villages Entirely Destroyed—Thousands of Lives Sacrificed—Terrible Suffering Among the Survivors.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamer from Panama brings later details of the great earthquake in South America. Cucuta is in ruins, not a single house remaining. The killed are calculated at 5,000. Rosario, San Antonio, Capacho, Guasmo, San Juan de Urna, San Cayetano, San Cristobal Tariba, Lobatera, Lagrita and adjoining villages are in complete ruins. Salazar suffered severely, and the adjoining country is nearly devastated. Chinacota, Chapo, Pamplona, Cucutila, Arboledas, Santiago, Galindo and Gramalote have also been great sufferers. The number of the dead in Cucuta is calculated at three-quarters of the entire population. The few families saved are on the outskirts of what was the city, but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefaction of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heartrending to see the wounded, who have no care and who cannot remain long alive in their present condition. Thieves and robbers swept down on the ill-fated city, and hardly a single safe has been saved from the custom house. The pillage is general. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming fearful. The storehouse at Puerto de Los Cachos was sacked and burned by bandits. In Piedecuesta the town hall is destroyed, and in Pamplona the cathedral is in ruins. The Venezuela side has suffered, if possible, more severely than the Colombian. Ten thousand dollars were sent to-day from this city for the relief of the sufferers.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Abrahm Jackson, of Boston, Arraigned for Forgery.

BOSTON, July 10.—Abraham Jackson was arraigned to-day, on a criminal indictment for forgery. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail, in default of bail in $50,000.

A Philadelphia Physician Sentenced to One Year's Imprisonment—Affecting Scene in Court.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, this morning, Judge Finletter sentenced Dr. F. E. Perpente, convicted on April 28th of being accessory after the fact to the crime of abortion. The Judge said:

"You have been convicted as an accessory after the fact for crime most dangerous to the well-being of society. The verdict under the testimony is a proper one. It acquits you of all connection with the crime before its commission; and it does not show that you had anything to do with the trade of the abortionist. Your acts might indeed have arisen from kindly motives, for there was no evidence that they were mercenary. They, however, tended to the destruction of the evidence of the guilt of the principal felon, and were therefore illegal. It may be possible that you acted from pure motives, and without knowledge of the crime which had been committed. It would be ungracious to regard the gentle disposition of your wife, and the zealous evidence of good character of your many friends, as consistent with a life of evil. Even now they bring you a fitting reward. They have induced that recommendation to mercy which, while it may not stay the hand of punishment, bids it fall less harshly. In the punishment which the Court is about to impose, we have considered your offense as not arising from any sympathy with the crime of abortion. We trust, for your future good behavior, we have not erred in this; or if we have, that the mercy and charity this day sown in your heart will again into good fruit. The sentence of the Court is that you undergo an imprisonment for the period of one year, to take effect from the date of conviction."

During the delivery of these remarks the prisoner stood in front of the bar with his head bowed, and evincing the deepest emotion. At the conclusion of the sentence announced, Mrs. Perpente, who sat beside the dock with a beautiful baby in her arms, uttered an agonizing moan and fainted away.

Arrest of a Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—William Brown, who plunged a shoemaker's knife into the throat of his wife, killing her almost instantly, last Saturday evening, on Twenty-ninth street, below Brown and Parrish streets, was taken into custody about one o'clock yesterday morning, at Twenty-second and Diamond streets, near Mechanics' Cemetery, where his wife's remains are interred.

Newsboy Arrested for Mail Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: "Wm. Ryan, a newsboy on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, was arrested here to-day by a Government detective, charged with robbing the mail at Quincy, on the 9th inst. The detective arrested Ryan with the prisoner on the evening train. His examination will take place at Quincy on Monday.

Cincinnati Dry Goods Clerks Arrested for Larceny.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—This afternoon William Gleason, J. A. Frye, Lewis Blaine and Arthur Slater, all clerks in the dry goods house of Jeffras, Seely & Co., were arrested, charged with stealing goods from that firm. They disposed of the goods by means of confederates, who peddled them around the city. The value of the articles stolen is estimated at from $2,000 to $4,000.

Hunting Down the Perpetrators of the Vandalia Railroad Outrage.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Two more men have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Long Point railroad outrage. All the agents of the Indianapolis and St. Louis and of the Ohio and Mississippi roads have been instructed to report immediately the appearance at their respective stations of all suspicious characters or those who cannot give a good account of themselves, and detectives are receiving telegrams that persons are being held on suspicion, but names and localities are withheld for the present.

To the Penitentiary for Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—The jury in the case of Monroe, on trial for the murder of his wife three weeks ago, this morning returned a verdict of guilty and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for life.

STORM AT VALPARAISO.

Fifty Persons Drowned—Great Destruction of Property.

PANAMA, July 2.—The West Coast mail of the 29th of June, states that during the recent terrible storm in the harbor of Valparaiso, at least forty boys belonging to the training ship were drowned, between twenty and thirty sailors and from fourteen to fifteen boatmen, exclusive of eight persons who went down in the unfortunate Eger. No correct estimate of the loss of property has been arrived at, but what with the sinking of vessels, the sinking of hulks, damage to vessels, destruction of lighters and boats (the last two probably exceeding one hundred in number), the destruction of bales and other property, the amount will be very heavy.

CASUALTIES.

Man and Wife Killed by the Cars at Otto, N. Y.

ALBANY, July 10.—Edward Kelly, a bridge watchman, and his wife and child were run over at Otsego, by a railroad train, last night. Kelly and wife were killed. The child escaped.

Accident on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad—Engineer and Fireman Scalded—No Passengers Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 10.—As train No. 6, bound east, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, was nearing Jacksonville, this morning, the engine struck some cattle, throwing the train from the track. The engine was turned upside down, and held fireman Roberts and engineer Peter Teal helpless beneath, while hot steam poured over them. When the men were finally extricated, they were so badly scalded that it is believed they cannot live. The passengers were not seriously hurt, though the train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The *Times'* Jacksonville special says Peter Teal, the engineer, who was so severely scalded in the railroad accident, said that city last Friday, died last night. The fireman will probably not recover.

Panic in a Theater, Caused by a False Alarm of Fire—No Lives Lost.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 11.—During a performance in Music Hall, Westfield, Saturday night, a slight explosion of gas took place under the stage, whereupon an alarm of fire was raised and the audience became terror stricken and windows, many in the galleries jumped to the floor and others hanging out of windows, ready to drop to the ground if necessary. A coal-headed man, however, jumped upon a seat and shouted "There is no fire," while large numbers soon got out into the street and the jam at the doors and windows was relieved. The audience soon returned to the performance. During the panic several women fainted and a number of persons were quite badly crushed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Scotland.

VISIT OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN TO GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH.

LONDON, July 10.—The American rifle team arrived in Glasgow this morning. During the day they visited the principal places of interest and made trips to Loch Lomond and other lakes. They arrived in Edinburgh to-night. The Americans will remain in Scotland till Wednesday next. The Scotch riflemen started for Wimbledon before the arrival of the Americans

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal* has absorbed the *Coal and Iron Record*.

THE dry goods importations at New York last week were $956,513. The total imports of dry goods at that port since January 1 this year are $56,948,229.

KANSAS is rejoicing over the established fact that her total grain product this year will be at least from twenty-five to thirty per cent. greater than in any previous year.

THE Treasury Department has just decided that the material of boiler bottoms, composed of iron, tin and lead, similar to the terne plate of commerce, loses its identity as terne plate when moulded into shape for use and is dutiable at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. This decision is of interest to boiler manufacturers generally.

THE beautiful deliverances of the Democratic party and resolutions of Democratic platforms on the interesting subject of political purity and incorruption, forcibly remind one of the young lady who, after delivering a lecture in Massachusetts the other evening on "Dress Reform," went to sit down, and couldn't get within a foot of the chair!

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, and Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, will both be present at the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Macon on the 18th of October. Both of these men are candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and each will in a polite way try to cut the throat of the other in bidding for the Southern Bourbon vote.

THE Democratic authorities of New York city cannot be beat at stretching hands across the bloody chasm. They have just appointed General MANSFIELD, a rebel soldier throughout the war, to a city Surveyorship. The government of the first city in the country bids fair to be almost exclusively in the hands of ex-Confederates, presently.

IT IS stated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the limit of settlement upon the public domain is very nearly reached. In five years' time he thinks all available lands suitable for cultivating, as well as those fit for grazing purposes, will be taken up. The inducements for Western immigration are growing fine by degrees and beautifully less.

AT A "spiritual seance" in Boston the other day, they materialized a rag baby, and there was a big row when the deception was discovered. Out in Ohio the Democratic mediums are endeavoring to force a similar trick upon the people; but, as in the other case, its authors will receive a regular unmaterialized chastisement before the show breaks up.

THE New York *Bulletin* says that Wall street is the hottest spot on Manhattan Island at this season of the year. We are not surprised at this. Quite apart from the condition of the mercury the fact that it is the fountain and reservoir of most of the speculative unscrupulosity and stock gambling rascality in the country is sufficient to make it a Hades in miniature.

IN AN appealed case from the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin as to whether the Fox river, in that State, is a navigable river, the United States, the Supreme Court at Washington has just decided that all rivers are to be regarded as public navigable rivers which are used or are susceptible of being used in their ordinary condition as highways for commerce. This is the only test.

IN OUR financial columns will be found an interesting statement showing the net results, during the past six months, of the operation of the new currency law. According to the figures there given, there has during that period been an actual increase of bank circulation of $1,974,826, a withdrawal of greenbacks to the amount of $6,228,420, and a deposit of greenbacks to redeem bank circulation of $19,709,666; so that the actual change produced by the bill in the amount of outstanding currency is a reduction of $23,963,260.

THE new law permitting a drawback on refined sugars appears to be working largely to the advantage of our manufacturers. This drawback is $3 75 gold, for every hundred pounds on hard sugars, and $2 50 for every hundred pounds on soft sugars, each less one per cent. There is a profit on this rebate to the refiners which enables them to enter foreign markets. As a result, during the four months the new law has been in operation New York alone has exported 15,422,360 pounds to twenty different countries, while Boston has, on account of the advantages it possesses in freights, almost entirely monopolized the exports to Canada.

AMONG the new commercial enterprises just started in Philadelphia, and from which that port expects to derive great benefit, is the establishment of a line of steamers with the Mediterranean. The Anchor Line will hereafter run a line of steamers between that port and the Mediterranean, and if the experiment proves satisfactory, as it is likely to do, it will be continued permanently. Another evidence of the quickening commercial activity of Philadelphia is the establishment of a direct line of sailing packets between it and San Francisco, on which will be placed some of the fastest, finest and most commodious clipper ships afloat. The trade of that port, foreign and domestic, is steadily growing.

AN IMPORTANT engagement of American assistance in the development of a great industry in Japan has just been effected by the native Government. In its probable consequences it will be of greater value to Japanese material progress than any enterprise that has been seriously undertaken since the establishment of foreign intercourse. It is the introduction of sheep raising and wool growing. An American, Mr. B. W. Needes, has just concluded a contract with the Japanese Government by which he becomes attached to the service of the Interior Department, superintends the rearing of stock from 10,000 ewes and 200 rams, which are to be imported at Government cost as soon as a farm has been prepared to receive them, and undertakes the training of fifty persons in sheep breeding for a number of years. Within eighteen months he is pledged to have 1,500 acres of pasturage in full growth, to which 1,500 additional acres are to be added annually. As soon as the number of ewes shall have increased to 20,000 the excess will be sold each year for distribution in the various provinces. This is the first step which Japan has yet taken toward the development of the yet untested capabilities in this direction she is believed to possess. The great advantages of planting an industry there that will enable her to provide herself with articles she now imports from Europe at heavy cost are obvious.

OWING to a clerical error in the published accounts of our imports and exports for May and for the eleven months ended May 31, 1875—printed in Saturday's COMMERCIAL—the Bureau of Statistics sends the correct figures as follows: Merchandise (May imports), $48,521,033; domestic exports, $41,849,452; foreign exports, $1,295,009; eleven months ended May, imports, $460,569,005; domestic exports, $517,416,099; foreign exports, $12,741,501. The imports of merchandise for the eleven months show a decrease, compared with the previous year, of $28,586,672, or at the rate of 7½ per cent. The exports of domestic and foreign produce and goods show a decrease of $69,656,063, or at the rate of nearly 12 per cent., compared with the previous year. The exports of specie for the eleven months amount to $73,674,816, against $58,038,987 for the like months of 1873 4, showing an increase of $15,635,830. But we imported only $19,070,810 of specie during this period, against $27,461,323 last year; so that, after setting off the imports of the metals against the exports, the net exports of specie have exceeded those of the first eleven months of the preceeding year by $24,026,369. Including the specie movement, there is a decrease of $35,977,182 in the imports, reduced to gold value, and in the exports, including specie, a reduction of $58,917,474; so that the shrinkage in the export movement has been $22,000,000 greater than that which has occurred in the import trade.

SELF-HELP.

FREDERIC DOUGLASS, in his speech to his colored friends at a meeting lately held near Washington city, stuck the right note in telling them that if they need help they must first show themselves worthy of it by doing their best to help themselves. This was the same advice as given in the old fable by HERCULES to the stalled wagoner who clamored to him for help—"put your own shoulder to the wheel; the gods help those who help themselves."

MR. DOUGLASS is convinced, after the observations of a life-time, that the colored men must take the task of elevation into their own hands. Slavery reduced them to a very low level, and the work of educating and elevating a race that only a few years since were crushed under the wheels of a terrible oppression is one of great magnitude; but it is not an impossible work, and those fittest for accomplishing it are those who are themselves a part of the proscribed race. If they are to be educated, they must have educated teachers of their own; if they are to be elevated by purer religious influences, they must have trained preachers who have sprung from the same common stock and know how to appreciate their condition; if they are to have colleges, they must have professors of their own color; and in general, as MR. DOUGLASS tersely puts it, if they are to have a MOSES fit to lead them beyond the reach of Egyptian taskmakers they must seek for him in their own ranks, and not look to an alien for the Supreme guidance they need.

It does not follow from this that caste and race prejudices will thereby be perpetuated or rendered more active. It means simply that, having been forced into a peculiar and isolated position, they can be got out of it only by those who are part and parcel with them. The impulse for improvement and advancement must come from within them, and not from without; and as no one can understand them so well as one of themselves, so no one can lead them to a higher plane so well as those who have had personal experience of the difficulties to be overcome.

When this impulse finds embodiment in action; when the race shows its full appreciation of its own necessities and its determination to develope its capacities; and when the men and the women of its own production, who have, by their own efforts, attained a higher rank than the rest, take hold of the work of bringing up to their own level all who are below them; then outside help will come as freely as it is needed. HERCULES would not help the lazy wagoner until he put his own shoulder to the wheel; and the surest way to get help is to deserve it by first helping yourself.

The advice given by MR. DOUGLASS is not the advice of a prejudiced white man, but the earnest counsel of one who tasted all the bitter fruits of slavery, and who has grown grey under a personal experience of the effects of prejudice against the colored man. He speaks simply what he feels and knows, and it is out of the profound depths of a long and varied individual experience that he calls up the exhortation he has delivered to his brethren. It is not a new departure that he preaches; but an old lesson adapted to a new application. He, of all other men, is the best fitted for the part of a MOSES; and if his people have ears to hear they will give heed to his wise counsel, and follow the standard which he has raised.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who is usually well-informed and very cautious in his statements, has the following under date of July 8:

The club rooms are rife with rumors about a gathering of the Democratic chiefs at Saratoga week after next, to consult as to the "sailing charts" for the approaching Presidential election. The consultation, it is said, has been deemed advisable by leaders of the Governor Tilden school, who foresee a serious breach in the National Convention between the Eastern and Western Democracy on the financial question, unless existing differences of opinion can be reconciled before hand by a friendly talk among them in whom both schools of thought are supposed to have confidence.

There is good authority for saying that there is something more in all this than mere gossip. And it may as well be added that there is another trouble of a different character, which it is sought to meet, and if possible adjust in advance. The nature of this trouble may be inferred from a prominent editorial in this morning's *Freeman's Journal*, of which the following is an extract:

"There is, nominally, within the Democratic party a secret organization, ramified, less or more, through most of the States of the Union, and proposing to count, to a head next year, in the general election, Federal and State. The members of it are fools enough not to know that they are already betrayed, as all such conspiracies are likely to be by some they consider their dupes. To impatient advisers, who, having found out one or other ramification of it, report to us thus much and expect us to give air to what they have discovered—we have to say that *the time is not yet!* We are open to every particle of special information from any quarter, to be kept confidentially, but not, by us, to be exploded till the right moment. Then we will see the conspirators, if an instant there be found, not of, 'hoisted with their own petard!'"

This secret political organization within the Democratic lines is something of which the public has before had no inkling. Let us know more about it. Can it be possible that the Democrats are resorting to Know Nothing tactics?

THE London papers by the last mails bring full details of an outrage attempted by Colonel VALENTINE BAKER, commanding officer of the 10th regiment of Hussars in her British Majesty's service and a member of the English aristocracy, upon Miss REBECCA K. DICKINSON, a lady of good family and spotless reputation. The affair occurred in one of those English railway carriages in which a man or a woman is perfectly at the mercy of a murderer, a thief or a libertine, so far as help from the outside is concerned. Miss DICKINSON was traveling alone to Dover, and at one of the way stations the notorious Colonel BAKER took the train. He was placed in the same compartment with Miss DICKINSON, and they two were alone in it. The evidence shows that Colonel BAKER attempted the sort of crime for which in this country a great many men have been swung by order of Judge Lynch. He did not succeed, and his failure is due to the courage and persistency of the girl in defending her honor.

After trying, in vain, to convey to the conductor, or "guard," by the usual signals, that she was in danger, she broke the window open and called for help. But the train was speeding along at forty miles an hour, and her cries were unheard. Then, as a last resort, she forced open the side of the carriage, and stood on the footboard. She was in the most extreme peril, holding on to that scanty support, and being whirled along a mile in each ninety seconds. The wretched ruffian who had so insulted her seems to have been frightened at the result of his wickedness. He immediately proffered her to come back in the car, but she refused to trust herself with him again. Men along the line of the road saw this strange spectacle; the guard was signalled, telegrams were sent ahead of the train, and presently it was stopped, and Miss DICKINSON rescued from her perilous place on a narrow foothold on the outside of the car. The complaint was made against BAKER, and on a preliminary examination before the magistrates of the county in which the offense was committed he made no defense, permitting the case to go to trial before a higher court.

The Baltimore *American*, commenting upon the facts in this case, says:

"The story is principally worth repeating because of the splendid strength of woman's resolution and courage which it exhibits. We talk a great deal about manly heroism, but it seems to us that there is a height of resolution and courage in that English girl's defense of her honor that is not surpassed by the bravest deeds of the typical heroes of humanity. There are not many women—nor men either, for that matter—who would for any object have dared to go to the length she did in protecting her reputation and chastity. She not only possessed the purpose, the innate sense of the value of her purity that any other virtuous woman might have had, but she ventured to face a terrible death rather than that her modesty should be assailed. Her courage was not only above the average of her sex, but it was above the average of the other sex, too. Other women of her class would have struggled and resisted, but not many would have adopted the desperate means she did—a recourse so extreme that it seems to have shocked into soberness the man who a few moments before was furiously bent on degrading her to the lowest level. An incident of this kind in a work of fiction would seem as if the writer had permitted his imagination to run away with his judgment. Here we have it in real life, testified to in all earnestness by responsible witnesses under the responsibility of an oath. The flesh and blood heroes and heroines of actual experience often surpass in the exercise of the highest of human attributes the ideal people who figure in the pages of the romancer, but it is only occasionally that their actions are brought so prominently into attention as in the case of Miss Dickinson."

AS AN illustration of the way things are done, commercially, in England, the following from the London *Times* is worthy of note:

A statement of the affairs of Mr. Edward Corry, who failed lately in connection with the Aberdare failure, has been submitted to the creditors. It shows assets amounting to £74,323, against liabilities, chiefly on acceptances for the Aberdare Company, reaching £172,770. Some of the assets so called, however, are of doubtful value, such as "bills on Russia," making up an item of £37,400, some of which are now overdue, and some not due till 1879. Mr. Corry had, it seems, pursued the system of accepting all bills offered him by the Aberdare Company for a commission of one-half per cent., and the extent to which this has worked harm is shown by the fact that out of £196,700 worth of bills so accepted only £14,500 represented actual value. The rest was for what was euphemistically styled "iron to be delivered."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

That rifle team is getting to be a heavy bore.

You can almost see the crops grow in the country these days.

The Iowa crops are rapidly recovering from the effects of the late storms.

The annual canine panic howl has once more broken out all over the land.

The comely cucumber cometh, conveying countless cases of cholera and colic.

Too many sales "on time" have recently wound up several Connecticut clock manufactories.

As a result of petticoat government an Iowa man the other day hung himself with a hoopskirt.

It looks as though, within a year, rifle-practice will have become a national amusement.

Inaction is the chief desire of existence just now. O if we could only make idleness profitable!

Although in its infancy, the raisin crop of California is estimated to yield a profit of $500,000 annually.

What's in a name? Hastonfinney Hellersshouts is the name of the newest poet. He lives in St. Louis.

The potato bugs have reached Massachusetts and are busily engaged in their work of devastation.

There is a loud call for the writing of a national air that every American will delight to sing, next year.

A grand industrial exposition of the Upper Mississippi Valley is to be held at Burlington next summer.

There is only one word to express the appearance of the country just now, and that word is "beautiful."

The Commonplace Book of John Milton was discovered recently in an English private library, and is to be published.

The Mormons have established a branch of their Church and a newspaper called the *Adventurer* at Clarksburg, West Va.

The latest wonder of the world is a Niagara Falls hackman declining compensation for saving the life of a young lady.

The drowning mains at the watering places has set in. There were no less than eighteen cases in New England last week.

The Iowa State University has made the military course of instruction, under charge of a West Point officer, compulsory.

The grain trade of Philadelphia this year, particularly the outward movement, is far in excess of that of previous years at this date.

The reaper accident season is just opening. After that come the threshing machine casualties, and then the "shot while hunting."

The second annual meeting of the National Cotton Exchange Convention will take place on the 21st inst., at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

The revenue and marine branch of the Treasury Department is at present making some very interesting experiments in life-saving inventions.

Numerous applications for admission to the medical school of Boston University have recently been received from England, France and Turkey.

Tilden's health is steadily declining, and he will never be able to make a campaign for the Presidency. The fact is that he is threatened with paralysis.

Minnesota has no *lac* of butter. The amount produced last year was 15,000,000 pounds. This year's production, it is estimated, will reach 17,000,000.

The most ancient manufactories extant are the glassworks of Venice and Murano. They have uninterruptedly survived over a period of twelve centuries.

A gentleman in France had a cur which bit a little boy; whereupon it occurred to the local Dog-berry that it should be imprisoned, and it was, for a year.

Iron tubes for the transmission of brine from certain salt wells to the railroad depot, a distance of five miles, have been successfully laid, and are in operation.

The death of Frank Blair under the blood-transfusion practice will tend to discourage the idea that any permanent benefit can be derived from that treatment.

Because he could not fill the place the Regents of the State University of Indiana, at Bloomington, have removed Dr. Nott from the Presidency by a unanimous vote.

A big suit. A strip of land in Chicago worth several millions of dollars, on which stand the Illinois Central Depot and a portion of the tracks, is in dispute before the courts.

Certain wealthy Californians are about to build telegraphic wires all over the country in opposition to the two existing companies. Their capital stock is $25,000,000.

Democracy, Finance and Reform.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It becomes necessary for the Republican party in this State and Ohio to constantly keep before the people the different traps by which the Democratic party intend to try to blindfold Republican and independent voters, in order to carry the fall elections.

The Ohio Democratic platform, at least that part of it pertaining to inflation, will probably be incorporated in the platform made at Erie.

For our proof in stating that the above course will be taken at the Erie Convention, we point you to the actions of the Democratic county conventions now being held throughout the State. The following resolution was passed unanimously at the Jefferson County Democratic Convention on the 5th:

Resolved, That we adopt the principles enunciated in the platform of the Ohio Democratic State Convention in reference to the currency or financial question, and hereby instruct our delegates to the State Convention at Erie to oppose any candidate whose known proclivities tend toward contraction or the resumption of specie payments.

Another trap of the Democracy is their incessant cry of reform. That word "reform" has a singular meaning with Democrats; with that word they were victorious in last fall's election, and with reform and inflation resolutions they expect to win the next campaign.

Without going into details, let us merely glance at that part of reform done since the first of January last.

The Democratic press of the State say that with a Democratic House last winter they saved the State over $20,000.

This is the way they do it. The expense of the Democratic Legislature, according to their own count, is $45,941 80; add $29,000, which they contend they saved against the Republicans in 1874, which makes the Republican expense in 1874 $65,941 80, when in reality the books of the Auditor General shows the Republican expense for the full year of 1874 to be $90,059 80 and that of the Democrats for six months $90,424 19. Taking their own figures, the above shows the statement of the Democratic press to be a lie manufactured for campaign capital. Such is Democratic reform in Pennsylvania.

But we go further, and in Ohio we find the reform in this manner:

Eight Democratic city officers in Cincinnati indicted for fraud and corruption.

Three Democratic members of the Legislature exposed in selling their votes on certain pending bills, for one hundred dollars each.

Eight Democratic County Treasurers proved—mind you, have been proved—to be defaulters in large amounts.

This is the record the Democratic party have made for themselves during the short time they have been in power. What, then, do you think would be the result should they get control of the Government, both State and National?

TRUE REPUBLICAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELENA, an Italian Tale. By L. N. Comyn, author of "Atherstone Priory." Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover, 75 cents.

"Elena" has much of the fascination of the "Atherstone Priory," and once begun, its thorough reading is assured. The elevated style and absence of sensationalism are noticeable features. The characters are strongly drawn, and were it not for the tragic ending of Marco, the husband of Elena, the story would be one of much sweetness. It is thoroughly Italian, and gives a good specimen, in Marco, of the men seeking the restoration of Italy to its proud greatness.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES, a Handbook for Travelers; a Guide to the Chief Cities, Coasts, and Islands of Canada; with the Gulf and River of St. Lawerence, to Quebec and Montreal, also Newfoundland and the Labrador Coast, with Four Maps and four Plans. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

Pleasure seekers will find a trip to the "Maritime Provinces" full of enchanting interest, and many who formerly sought recreation in a trip across the ocean have chosen this trip. No region offers more picturesque scenes, freshness, novelty, than Canada and contiguous places. This most excellent guide gives plain directions and sets forth all the features of the route in a graphic manner. It is more than a mere guide, and contains valuable information such as travelers for business or pleasure wish to know. The editor, Mr. M. F. Sweetser, has done his work well, and is an authority in such matters.

EUROPE FOR $2 A DAY. By M. F. Sweetser. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover, 25 cents.

The author spent nearly two years in Europe, and ought to know "whereof he writes." It requires wisdom and judgment to do a trip of this kind successfully, and this little book shows how it can be done. It gives information about fees, gratuities, passports, &c., which is valuable and useful.

BLUEBEARD'S KEYS, AND OTHER STORIES. By Miss Thackeray, author of the "Village on the Cliff," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

These are daintily told love stories, short and crisp, and of a rather higher grade than usual. The tints and shades are harmonious, with a good sprinkling of humor. The "drab" colored paper covers are showy and neat.

ALICE LORRAINE: A Tale of the South Downs. By R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a picturesque story, and gives some bright and cheery pictures of life, and describes characters that are seen everywhere—the kind that are lovely and lovable. It has a wholesome cast, and is of an elevating type throughout.

WALTER'S WORD. A Novel. By James Payn, author of "At Her Mercy," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

This belongs to Harper's select novels, and like all Mr. Payn's writings, it is a story of fascinating character, giving pictures of Italian life of the most thrilling type. It ought to have many readers.

"JETTATRICE," or The Veil Withdrawn. By Madame Augusta Craven, author of "Sister's Story," Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story which courses the emotional nature, and to some, may leave an unsatisfied feeling. It sketches the vicissitudes of life with artistic skill, and gives all shades of the workings of a heart under strong trials. The pamphlet is beautifully printed and sold with "drab" covers.

STUTTER. By Henry Kingsley, author of "Hetty," &c. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city.

Almost anything from the gifted pen of Kingsley is likely to be fascinating, and his admirers will find their expectations gratified in this English story. It is bright, pungent and enjoyable.

MEMORIAL OF BUNKER HILL, published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co.

It contains Oliver Wendell Holmes' charming poem, entitled "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle," of thirty-seven stanzas, and a crisp account in prose by Mr. James M. Bugbee. The reader can learn all that is desired about this famous place in a short space of time, and the publishers deserve thanks for supplying the information in such an elegant form for so trifling expense.

MR. AND MRS. FALCONBRIDGE. By Hamilton Aide, author of "Rita." Paper cover. Published by Loring, Boston, and for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., of this city.

This story represent the efforts of a young couple to retrieve their poverty-stricken condition, by adopting the stage as a profession, and they appear first in private theatricals given by Sir Richard Stourton, which leads to the development of startling disclosures. The story is one of absorbing interest; whether the moral is all that is desirable is another thing.

INSECTS OF THE FOREST, by A. S. Packard, Jr., published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, is part 8 of "Half-hour Recreations in Popular Science." It contains also papers on the "Causes of the Degeneracy of the Teeth," and the "Great Pyramids of Egypt," and "Photography." These topics are ably handled. Both parts are for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., of this city.

PERSONAL.

A Chinese young lady is an applicant for a teacher's place in one of the public schools of San Francisco. She insists that she can "snatchee small boy bal-headed allee same Melican miss."

Joaquin Miller is at Newburyport, Massachusetts, thinking up a poem for the National Centennial, and, meanwhile, has shorn his locks, still sleeps under buffalo robes at his hotel, and has his rooms filled with Mexican saddles, lariats and Indian costumes.

The coolest convict and the most accommodating sheriff have been found in Georgia. A dog fight having occurred at the gallows, during a recent hanging, the prisoner offered to bet his corpse against fifty dollars, and the Sheriff considerately delayed the execution twenty minutes to let the convict see the conclusion of the fight.

An affair has happened in one of the poorer quarters of Paris in which romantic young ladies may feel interested. A woman named Adelaide Robin, aged fifty-six years, threw herself from an attic window, a suicidal victim of unrequited love. This calls to remembrance the tale of the old beau who asked a certain Duchess, aged ninety, why she was always careless to feel the effects of love." The jolly old lady answered, "I don't know."

There has been a little difficulty between Mr. Somdech Phra Paraminde Maha Chula long-korn Patinde Debia Maha Mong-kut Purusiabatine Rajarawiwongse Warutnaborgee Parihat Warakhatijankaroatama Chaturantaparamamaha Chakrabartirajasangkas Paramadharmmika Maharajadhibaja Paramanarth Pabitb Phra Chula Chom-klow Chow Yuhua, and Mr. Kroma Phra Rajawang Pawarsthan Mongol. Mr. Somdech —— Yuhua is the First King of Siam, and Mr. Khrom Phra the Second King.

There was one man in New York city who declared that he read the whole of the proceedings in the Beecher case, and that after sleeping on his summing up for two days and nights, he could conscientiously give the following as the verdict, as far as his own conscientious belief went:

Thus, when a barber and a collier fight,
The barber beats the luckless collier whites;
The dusty collier heaves a grouty stock,
And, big with vengeance, beats the barber black;
In comes the brick-dust man, with grime o'er spread,
And beats the collier and the barber red.
Black, red and white in various clouds are lost!
And in the dust they raise, the combatants are lost!

Milo A. Eames, the murdered engineer of the Vandalia train, was a young man of about twenty-seven. He was born in Washington, Mass., where he has a brother still living. He has been telegraphed to, and is now on his way to the scene of the tragedy. Eames had been on the road for about five years, and worked his way up from fireman to engineer. Only two months ago he married a Miss Wells, of Vandalia, and resided in that village. Another brother, A. F. Eames, is a conductor on the Missouri Pacific road, and he also has gone to Vandalia to attend the obsequies. Great sympathy is expressed on all sides for the young widow, who was so cruelly robbed of a brave and loving protector. All the engines on the Vandalia road have been draped in mourning as a token of respect to his memory.

An Atlanta paper sensibly proposes that the immense crop of Georgia blackberries now ripening shall be turned to account by being shipped to the North in a fresh state or dried.

The interdependence of the sexes. The new female college at Northampton, Mass., founded by the man-hater Miss Smith, after whom it is named, will have male instructors.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* promises eight hundred majority for the Republican ticket in Union county.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* offers to print the names of all Democrats of Union county who will vote the Prohibition State ticket. But the editor will first have to catch his Democrats.

The Democratic City Council of Reading is not a happy family, by any means. Its members are now engaged in an effort to expel one of their number because he is absent from his residence "during six days and five nights each week."

'Ratio Seymour has been mentioned; but he says no earthly considerations can prevail upon him to try it again. When the great American people sit down upon a man one, he ought to keep still forever after.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly is disturbed because "the agricultural State of Minnesota is represented in the United States Senate by a couple of lawyers who scarcely know the difference between potatoes and turnips growing."

Twelve years ago Sam Cary began a speech at St. Clairsville by saying he was going to call things by their right names and should "commence on that damned old scoundrel of a Bill Allen, of Chillicothe." Sam does not speak that way now—in public.

If the Democratic party, after fifteen years of political servitude, can find no more potent rallying cry than "hard times," no nobler standard than a paper dollar, then its hostility to the Republican party rests upon an exceedingly flimsy foundation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that General John S. Preston's address before the alumni of the University of Virginia was in many respects remarkable. It was remarkable for its brilliancy and its bad taste; for its petulance and its pomposity; for its tolerance and its treason.

The Republican Congressional Committee at Washington reports very encouraging advices from the States in which elections are pending. The activity with which the canvass is being prosecuted insures a larger vote than usual in years where only State tickets are to be chosen.

The Democrats everywhere, except in Pennsylvania, speak plainly upon one subject. They are in favor of tariff for revenue. They don't propose to protect home industries. They do not intend to purchase the products of American artists but buy manufactured articles abroad and pay for them in American gold. How these Democrats love the toilers in our workshops!—*Zanesville Courier.*

The rumor comes from Iowa that Senator Harlan has announced with great emphasis that he is not a candidate for the United States Senatorship. The nomination of Mr. Kirkwood for Governor may possibly have had something to do with this determination. Mr. Kirkwood is not a Harlan man, and the eminent ex-Senator evidently thinks it a waste of time to lose his breath jumping after grapes which may, after all, be too sour to be pleasant.

Now that they have been relieved from the deadly burden of the prohibitory liquor law, the Republicans of Massachusetts are hoping they can carry the State this year, thus winning back the power which the Democrats so unexpectedly took from them. The Boston *Advertiser* reviews the field carefully, says the Republicans have an opportunity to make a new and strong departure on all local questions, and adds: "The best sentiment of the State is with them. Upon a broad, liberal, national platform, and with a new ticket composed of the best men who will consent to serve, they can restore the old Republican majorities, and they ought to do it."

A Georgia Republican, who discusses the political situation in the New York *Times*, says there is a strong inclination on the part of the more liberal wing of the Democracy to withdraw from the Bourbons, and that if the Republicans should carry the next Presidential election, then a powerful Republican party may be organized in every Southern State, led by able, honest, skilful men. He concludes: "The South is now comparatively quiet; but it is the quiet that precedes a storm. The bad element is more easily controlled than formerly, and the organization of the Bourbons is so perfect that it is not necessary for them now to 'fire the Southern heart.' That, however, will be done at the proper time."

The inflationists of Ohio are watching for Governor Hendricks to appear before them on the stump, but as yet he has made no sign. Meantime the last part of this paragraph from the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* indicates that he is not in love with the delusion of soft money: "From all indications, Governor Hendricks is at least the favorite choice for President by the Democratic party. Every newspaper, of whatever political faith, places Mr. Hendricks at the head of the list when casting a horoscope of the campaign. Mr. Hendricks is a representative Western man; he is universally popular because his public record is without a stain, and his sensible views on the currency—for he a hard money man—will be an element of strength to the ticket. Gov. Hendricks has been very quietly on the financial fence for a long time, but the edge is very sharp now.

A Revengeful Organ.

The stomach is a revengeful organ. If we assign it indigestible food, it not only refuses to perform its office, but inflicts upon us unspeakable tortures, such as those of indigestion, colic, cholera morbus, &c. Not to contend with giving us pain, it frequently inaugurates an excessive and wasting diarrhœa, called dysentery, which carries us to our graves. But, a view to prevent these consequences, as soon as the stomach gives notice by premonitory symptoms that its organs is out of tune, half a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be allowed. This admirable digestive cordial will promptly reconcile the refractory organ to its contents, and prevent any of those annoying and possibly fatal results which the presence of indigestible food in the stomach is likely to produce. The Bitters are also a superb tonic, restorative and appetizer.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 29 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. E. Kunkel, No. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat. Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for Dr. Kunkel's Worm Destroying Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails.

M W F

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the first days of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
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Session open WEDNESDAY, September 8. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.

At Pittsburgh the 25th day of June, A. D. 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of
WILLIAM JOHN STEELE AND EDWARD THOMAS STEELE,
Of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the said District Court of said District.
JAMES H. LOH,
M Assignee.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. PEARMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

USE SAWYER'S PARRERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, JULY 10,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Summer Dress Goods.
REMARKABLE BARGAINS
Will be Offered in New and Desirable Goods, from Lowest to Finest Qualities.

At 12½c, Fine Dress Linens, well worth 25c.
At 12½c, Grenadines, usually sold at 25c.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Suitings, worth 25c.
At 16½c, Good Black Hernanias.
At 18½c, Desirable Summer Dress Goods.
At 18½c, Fine Mohair Lustres.
At 18½c to 37½c, Most Decided Bargains in Grenadines and Hernanias.
At 50c, Fine Satin Striped Grenadines, usually sold at $1 00 and $1 25.
Special Bargains in DeBeges, Plaids, &c.
Black Mohair Alpacas at one-third under usual prices.
Bargains in Black All-wool Cashmeres.
Bargains in Dress Linens of all qualities.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods of every description.

Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, Bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 75 to $2 00, Bargains in Best Black Silks, Plain and Striped Dress Silks at very low prices.

Ladies, Misses and Children's
READY MADE
SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, &c.,
AT LESS THAN VALUE OF MATERIAL.

Lace Sacques, Shawls, &c.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, &c.
Summer Shawls, &c.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1875.

The following is the weekly report of the condition of the New York associated banks, as received by wire to-day:

Loans, increase	$ 1,462,500
Specie, increase	1,228,200
Legal tenders, decrease	3,170,900
Deposits, increase	4,304,500
Circulation, decrease	59,100
Reserve, decrease	1,881,325

—The following is the report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with July 10, 1875:

Exchanges	$5,098,015 52
Balances	758,315 25

—Items of interest in the local money market are exceedingly meager. The banks seem to have been holding themselves in shape to make a good showing in case of a statement being called by the Comptroller, and now that the statement is called for the 30th of June, they will feel more at liberty to extend their lines of discount for the next sixty or ninety days. Still the boards of directors are very cautious in their movements, and a satisfactory showing must be made by all applicants before any loans can be negotiated.

—The following statement represents the actual amount of outstanding national bank notes on July 1 last, as compared with the amount outstanding last year, and shows the operation of the new currency act: National bank notes outstanding June 30, 1874, $319,894,182; national bank notes outstanding January 14, 1875, $343,561,439; national bank notes outstanding July 1, 1875, $351,889,008: circulation issued since act of June 20, 1874, $11,661,892; circulation destroyed and retired, $4,017,905; actual increase of circulation, $1,774,826: legal tender notes deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, since June 20, 1874, for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation, $25,325,057; balance of deposits of banks in liquidation previous to that date, $3,818,575, making $29,330,732—less circulation retired and destroyed, $9,027,086—leaving July 1st legal tenders now deposited with the Treasurer by banks retiring their circulation, $20,750,599: legal tender notes withdrawn from circulation, being 80 per centum upon $7,788,325 additional circulation issued under the act of January 14, 1875, $6,228,420.

—The railway war, it seems, is not yet at an end. The war itself aroused such angry feelings among railroad people concerned, that it seems a difficult matter to bring about an era of good feeling. At a meeting of passenger agents held in Chicago, the Michigan Central agent refused to consent to a proposed plan for rail-ing passenger rates to the East, and stated that his road for the present would sell tickets on the basis of $25 to New York. The Baltimore *American* says: "The three competing lines out of Chicago are selling tickets to New York for $15, while the Baltimore and Ohio is adhering to the $18 rate fixed upon after the agreement to peace between President Garrett and Scott. It is said that if the Pennsylvania Company does not advance the rate on or before Wednesday in accordance with the terms of the treaty, the Baltimore and Ohio will also commence cutting and slashing."

A Baltimore dispatch states "there is no change to-day in the military railroad war that has grown out of the recent settlement. Advices received state that the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Companies are still selling tickets from Chicago to New York for fifteen dollars. So far as the Fort Wayne road is concerned, it is being one of the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Company, this is considered to be a violation of the terms of the treaty of peace entered into between Presidents Scott and Garrett. The explanation given out here is that Fort Wayne road sold Chicago and New York tickets eighteen dollars before the rate fixed by Scott and Garrett, the Lake Shore and Michigan Central roads would do all the business, their rate being three dollars lower. If this difference is not soon remedied, the Baltimore and Ohio may bring its Chicago and New York tickets down to fifteen dollars, and thus the green-backed warfare might be commenced again."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 10, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is nothing of note to record to our stock market for the past week. Prices are to-day very much the same as a week ago, and although the market has at times fluctuated with some excitement, the variations have not been on any great scale.

Stocks are firm and show a good undertone, which may be the forerunner of a more active and rising market. While business generally remains very dull we can hardly expect any decided movement in stocks, and operations for the past few days would seem to favor the supposition that plans are being laid for a fall campaign. The present large short interest in the most active stocks would be a most powerful agent in the hands of the bulls, and will undoubtedly be availed of, as soon as the leading operator is ready to spring the trap.

Besides the drift of speculation we must bear in mind that our country is richer to-day than before the memorable panic of 1873, as we owe less as a nation than then, and that our resources being larger speculative values must feel its beneficial influence in all business generally.

The celebration of Independence Day and rates at Long Branch have made the week very dull, the Exchange at times being almost deserted.

State and railroad bonds show but slight variations from last week. Of the former Tennessee bonds are strong and the most active of the latter have been the Pacific Railroad securities which show a decline of about 1 per cent, since the payment of the July interest.

Gold has been active and suffered a marked decline on account of the failure of a prominent operator, but recovered about one-half of the loss on the settlement of his difficulties.

Money continues abundant at the nominal quotation 2@3 per cent., although efforts were made in one day to give the appearance of a larger demand than supply.

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 10, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	117	117				
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	117	117				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	121½					
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	122½	122½				
U. S. 10-40's	119	119	119	119	119	
Currency 6's	127½				127½	
New 5 per cents	107½				107½	
Western Union Tel	90½	89½	90½	91	91½	90½
Quicksilver	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	
Pacific Mail	35½	35½	35½	36	36½	35½
Adams Express	97				97	
Wells-Fargo Express	75				75	
American Express	51½				51½	
U. S. Express	45				45	
Pacific Mail	36½				36½	
New York Central	103½				103½	
Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Michigan Central	90				90	
Michigan Southern	59½	59	59	59½	58½	58½
Illinois Central	102¾				102¾	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	91				91	
Chicago & Alton	94				94	
Do preferred	94				94	
Harlem	130				130	
Do preferred	131				131	
Hock. Valley & Toledo	34½				34½	
Rock Island	103½				103½	
N. J. Central	91½				91½	
St. Paul	34½				34½	
Do. preferred	57½				57½	
Wabash common	32				32	
Fort Wayne	97½				97½	
Ohio & Mississippi	23½				23½	
Union Pacific	75				75	
Hartford	104				104	
Hannibal and St. Joe	23½				23½	
A. & P. Telegraph	24				24	
Iron Mountain	18				18	
C. C. & I. C.						
South Carolina, Ap'l	82				82	
Missouri 6's	100				100	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	59¾	
Reading, sales	54¾	
Mining Co. of N. J., sales	19½	
Oil Creek	95½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley		55
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds., sales	77¼	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange left off quiet and steady at 480¾@487 for long and sixty days sterling and 489¾@490 for demand.

GOLD

Opened at 116¼ and closed at 115¾, the two extremes of the day. The market was weak at the close. Borrowing rates were 1, 2 and 1-64 per cent.; loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $40,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $376,000 and received for customs $179,000. Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, for the week $4,341,301.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed dull but steady. Railroad bonds firm in late dealings, the leading feature being Union Pacific sinking funds, which sold at 96¾@96¾. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds firm at 82 and Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, at 90. State bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks generally were firm throughout the day and closed with an advancing tendency, on last sales having been in some cases at the best prices made. The most conspicuous feature of the market was Western Union, which advanced to 91¾ and closed at that figure on strong buyings. Lake Shore was firm at 90¾. There was a disposition to sell Lake Shore quite freely at intervals, but there were some investment orders on the market to buy, supposed to be for the account of the Vanderbilt people. It is stated that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad war has not been renewed. Pacific Mail was firm during the afternoon at 36¼@36½. Union Pacific was more active than of late, selling at 74¾@75¾ and closing at 74¾@75¼. Northwestern was steady at 58¾@59 and St. Paul at 34¾@34¾. The investment shares were quiet but firm. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 88,000 shares, of which 25,300 were Lake Shore, 12,100 Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union and 3,000 Erie.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	59	Do preferred	57½
W. U. Tel. Co	91	Wabash	32
Quicksilver	23	Do preferred	54
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	97½
Wells-Fargo Ex	75	Terre Haute	4
American Ex	52	Do preferred	15
U. S. Express	45	Chicago & Alton	94½
Pacific Mail	36½	Do preferred	108½
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Erie	15½	Clev., Col. & Cin	42
Do preferred	32	Lafayette & Q	112
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	90½
Do preferred	131	C. C. & I. C	32
Mich. Central	90	Illinois Central	102½
Cleveland & Pitts	91¼	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24
Northwestern	58½	Union Pac. stock	75
Do preferred	82	Central Pac. bds	104½
Rock Island	103½	Union Pac. bds	96¾
N. J. Central	91½	St. L. & Lac	32
St. Paul	34¾	Bankers' Bills	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	5-20's, 1867	121½
5-20's, 1862	117	5-20's, 1868	122½
5-20's, 1864	117	New 5's	107½
5-20's, 1865	121½	10-40's	119
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	Currency 6's	127½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	100	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, old	40½	N. Carolina, old	36½
Tennessee, new	40½	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, July 10, 1875.

There was a moderate trade in the leading lines of merchandise dealt in among our wholesale and commission houses to-day, the transaction, being not essentially changed from the average of the season either as to character or volume. Prices were generally at about the range noted in our last, and the general quiet prevailing in commercial circles affords little of special importance to note in these columns.

Information obtained by conversation with a gentleman largely conversant with the condition of the crops in Northeastern Ohio, and Northwestern Pennsylvania, shows that contrary to expectation, in that section the winter wheat crop will not be far short of the average. Had the winter been favorable to the wheat, the crop there would have been exceedingly large, and as it is, it will be better than was expected two months ago. Corn, oats and hay all give promise of the largest crops that has been harvested in that section for years.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,228	Cheese, lbs	275
Corn, bus	400	Wheat, bus	910
Rye, bus	20	Oats, bus	2,044
Butter, pkgs	42	Bacon, lbs	1,380
Bacon, lbs	250	Potatoes, bus	2,033
Hay, bales	330		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, July 10, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending:	June 19.	June 26.	July 3.	July 10.
Flour, bbls	8,815	8,805	9,640	4,632
Apples, bbls	217	195	174	91
Cheese, lbs	1,613	1,193	661	2,756
Corn, bus	2,525	2,000	2,013	6,777
Wheat, bus	8,278	5,252	6,317	6,154
Barley, bus		240		950
Rye, bus		422	940	512
Oats, bus	18,142	19,457	20,798	17,611
Broom corn, pkgs	220	243	216	216
Bacon, pcs	11,857	12,572	896	3,972
Butter, pkgs	940	595	530	539
Potatoes, bus	3,422	9,218	10,840	5,418
Hay, bales	2,485	2,338	2,518	2,992

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues dull and uninteresting with little news to note. The weeks receipts were very light, aggregating only 21,400 bushels of all kinds.

Wheat continues quiet. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 37@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber, $1 32@1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 29@1 32; spring wheat, 1 25@1 27 (exchanges); 40@50c for Peerless. New Southern potatoes are in large supply and active at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel. Receipts are 1,418 bushels for the week.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and easy at 60@75c ₱ pair for old; spring chickens are quoted at 75@90c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 6@6½c ₱ lb for choice; fair 5½@6; dried blackberries are quiet at 10½@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10½@11c ₱ lb for choice; evaporated peaches in large supply at 25@ 25c ₱ lb for choice; bulk wheat blossoms 20@25c ₱ lb. Mexican pickles are quoted at $3 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 50@1 60; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $2 85@3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—We quote string beans at 75c ₱ bushel. Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 40@1 25 ₱ box. Tomatoes sold at $1 50@ 3 00 ₱ box. Cucumbers $1 50@2 00 ₱ crate. Cabbages $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

Groceries.

The market is only moderately active at steady values. We repeat our former quotations as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22c	Do. crushed	10¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	32 c	Extra C—white	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white, 10 c	
Rio, in papers	28 c	New Orleans, 8½c@	9¼c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Cut loaf	12½@12¾c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11½@12 c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Powdered	11½@12 c
Teas.		Granulated	11½@11¾c
Young Hyson, choice	$1 00	*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Young Hyson	80@1 00	Strictly prime N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	50@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55@1 00	Good	65@68c
Oolong	55@1 00	*Syrups.* ₱ bbl.	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	90c
Sour tone	25@ 35	Sugar drips	80c
Spices.		Lower grades	40@55c
Choice Carol'a	8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	5 c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Soaps.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Irish soap ₱ box	$1 50
Cassia	35 c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Do. N. Y. City ₱ box	3 95
Pepper	25 c	German mottled	7½c
Candies.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 4-lb pkgs	6c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7c
Adamantine	15 c	Sal-soda	1½c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade continues active at firm prices. We quote: Raisins—layers, ₱ box, $2 75; London layers, do, $4 25; Valentias 11½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 9½@ 9c ₱ lb. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 35c; Lemon 25c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 32c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c. Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 8@9c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $4 50. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—There is a fair trade. We repeat our quotations as follows:

No. 1 mackerel	Round herring
No. 1 mess	bbl
Extra No. 1 shore	bbl
No. 1 shore	half bbl
No. 2 shore	Lake trout, do
New No. 1	Codfish, ₱ bbl
New No. 2	₱ bbl
Boneless codfish	Potomac
₱ lb	

Provisions.

There was a moderate trade at unchanged values. The week's receipts were liberal, being 7,922 pieces and 530 tierces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 14@14½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 15½c; do canvassed 15½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 16c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14½c; half bbls and 10 lb tins, 15½c; in 3 lb caddies, 17c; in 5 lb caddies 16½c; in 10 lb pails, 16½c; in 5 lb do, 17½c; in 5 lb do, 17c; in 5 lb do, 16c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at 85@90c; No. 1 do 80@90c; No. 2, 80@82c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

The Chicago *Tribune* reviews Friday's provision market in that city as follows: "Provisions were quiet and firmer. The receipts of hogs were fully equal to the requirements and local buyers and shippers, but prices were well maintained, and the markets were steady on product while the firmer feeling in grain ideas and the smaller receipts of packing animals were incentives to strength, though there was not much demand. It is believed that stocks are lightening up at all points in a manner satisfactory to holders, especially for meats. It is remarkable that in the speculative articles it is difficult to obtain any loss for shipment at much, if anything, less than the price for August delivery. The reason is that money is now cheap, added to which the stuff there is nearly all carried against future sales, so that there is little which is not locked up in round lots. This is especially the case in pork, though there is an undoubted surplus in the interior, and some of it will probably have to be smoked into bacon before being eaten."

Wool.

The movement in medium fleeces and combing wools continues fairly active at easy prices. Transactions are about the average in volume and were principally based on the values previously quoted. We continue our former quotations as follows: Fine Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia clothing wools, fine 40@42c per lb; medium do do, 42@45c; coarse do, principally 3/8 blood, 42@43c; tub washed 44@46c; combing, fine, 46@ 48c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; pulled wools 40@.

WOOL ITEMS.

We continue our extracts from country exchanges on the state of the market throughout Pennsylvania and Ohio, which we give for what they are worth.

Up in Hancock county they are holding wool for 50 cents.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

In Zanesville buyers offer 42c, but growers don't seem disposed to sell at at that figure.

Wool is commanding from 40 to 42 cents in this county; it is possible that some choice clips will bring 43c, but it is hardly probable that the average will be beyond 42 cents.—*Woodfield (O.) Democrat.*

G. S. Stewart, Esq., of Washington, Pa., was in the city yesterday on his way out to Guernsey county, Ohio, to buy wool. He says that plenty of wool is to be had in Washington county for 45c, but it is not exactly the kind wanted by the Eastern company he represents.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

There is more coming in than last week but prices range about the same. Buyers are still firm and refuse to let their agents advance the prices. The Western clip is so large and selling so low that the growers of Ohio will be compelled to take less than they have looked for.—*Tuscarawas Co., O., Chronicle.*

The wool clip of Washington county, Pa., has commenced to be moved. During the last week about 10,000 pounds were purchased at prices ranging from 40@45c. Growers in some sections show a disposition to let go at these figures, while others are determined to hold on with the hope of better prices. Buyers are few and orders small.

In this immediate vicinity no wool has yet passed hands. Growers are disposed to hold their clips until prices are settled to suit them better. We understand that A. J. Schriber, of Moorfield, has bought several clips in the neighborhood of Flushing and Kenyon, at 43 to 45 cents, and that James Shepherd & Son, of Morristown, have purchased several lots at 46c, this being their maximum price.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

Quite a number fleeces have been sold in adjoining townships at 45 cents. Very little wool has been sold in Franklin township, yet we hear of parties being offered 42 and 45 cents, but most farmers will hold out for 50 cents, and we think they will get it, as the clips this year are in better condition than usual. Tell your S. C.," who ventilates himself through the Canonsburg *Herald*, it be still further to Washington county is deteriorating in the quality of its wool not to confine his observations to Chartiers township, but come up and examine the wool Franklin township takes off. I think he will change his opinion on that subject.—*Washington Observer.*

There have been but few sales of wool during the past week, and buying and selling has been at a standstill. The farmers appear to be holding off for better prices. The Eastern market is dull at 47 and 48 cents and buyers are scarce. It is likely the above figures will rule until the heated season is over and there is a steady demand for the article.—*Mountsville Reporter.*

The wool market in this city during the week has assumed no activity, as expect than was anticipated. The dullness of the season is up to last week had prepared buyers for a few weeks of inactivity. There has seemingly been but little desire on the part of growers to dispose of their clips, the majority of them holding for 47 to 50 cents, although the whole product of the country could be bought up we feel satisfied, at 45 cents. The wool buyers in this city have purchased about forty thousand pounds this week at 40@45c. The latter being the ruling price. John Gallgher & Co. sold 10,000 pounds to a Boston dealer on Wednesday, which has been the only large sale thus far to Eastern buyers. Baer, Horkheimer & Co., L. D. Baer and J. R. Thompson, besides other small buyers, are making some effort to buy, and have each bought something over 10,000 pounds. It looks now as though the wool market will become more active, but there is no immediate prospect of an advance in prices.—*Zanesville, O., Courier.*

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, July 10.—The receipts of new wool from the West are on the increase, but fall considerably short of the receipts last year, and free arrivals cannot be looked for until accumulation at lake and seaboard points, in transit on the lakes, on New York canals and by rail, at the undermentioned dates was as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
July 3	1,238,000	1,737,273	2,246,409	32,315	37,343
June 26	1,239,000	1,690,373	2,263,270	33,708	29,381
June 19	1,227,000	1,740,928	2,326,793	35,048	83,693
June 12	1,275,000	1,727,217	2,344,000	34,000	84,000
June 5	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 29	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 22	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 15	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 8	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 1	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 24	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 17	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 10	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 3	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 27	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 20	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 13	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 6	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 27	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 20	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 13	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 6	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 30	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 23	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 16	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 9	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 2	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Dec. 26	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Dec. 19	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Dec. 12	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Dec. 5	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Nov. 28	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Nov. 21	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Nov. 14	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Nov. 7	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 31	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 24	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 17	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 10	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 3	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Sept. 26	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Sept. 19	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Sept. 12	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Sept. 5	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Aug. 29	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Aug. 22	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Aug. 15	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Aug. 8	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Aug. 1	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
July 25	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
July 18	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
July 11	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
July 4	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
June 27	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
June 20	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
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May 23	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 16	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 9	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
May 2	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 25	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 18	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 11	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
April 4	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 28	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 21	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 14	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
March 7	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 28	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 21	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 14	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Feb. 7	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 31	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 24	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 17	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 10	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Jan. 3	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Dec. 27	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Dec. 20	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
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Nov. 15	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Nov. 8	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Nov. 1	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 25	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 18	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 11	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Oct. 4	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Sept. 27	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428
Sept. 20	1,275,000	1,626,621	1,914,254	2,483,000	102,190	113,428

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 11, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.952	66	84	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.891	77	31	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29 913	67	55	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.852 Highest thermom....79
Mean thermometer...69 Lowest thermom....54

We Were Shown

by a prominent firm on Liberty street the amount paid for freights for goods received from the West the past week.

For five days by the B. & O. R. R.....$1,442 25
For six days by F. Ft. W. & C. R. W.... 25 04

This does not look "monopoly."

Cheap Salt.

We will sell ten ton (10) to one hundred barrels salt or more—*cash*, for No. 1 $1 10, for No. 1 extra $1 20. Salt and packages guaranteed or money refunded.

Keystone Salt Works,
Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Friendship Park.

A grand handicap trot, for one thousand dollars, is announced to take place at Friendship Park to-morrow afternoon, July 13, at the usual hour. The following horses are entered for the race: John McNelse, Jennie Froelich and Alert. Sales of pools take place at the Florence House. The excellent management of the park and the well-known qualities of the trotters mentioned will insure an agreeable afternoon to all who attend.

Heavy Boiler Contracts.

Messrs. D. W. C. Carroll & Co., of the Fort Pitt Boiler and Iron Works, have just closed a contract for the building of the four large boilers and appurtenances for the United States Government iron snag boat now being completed at our landing. Also for the building of the six large homogeneous steel boilers and other work for the Grand Lake Coal Company of this city. Both of these contracts are to be completed by fall, and are to be first-class in all respects. There is no firm in the city better able to do the work in first-class style.

Completely Vindicated.

The *Chronicle* says: If there is one individual citizen of Allegheny who can rejoice over the acceptance by the Water Committee of that city of the Lowry engine, that person is William Paul, Jr., former Superintendent of the Water Works. Mr. Paul was one of those who urged the adoption of the Lowry engine, and his adherence to his first convictions brought down upon him the enmity of those who were determined that the engine should be thrown out. The opponents of the Superintendent developed such strength, that at the last election Mr. Paul was retired. He has now the satisfaction of seeing his enemies completely discomfitted.

"And Others Save with Fear, Pulling Them Out of the Fire."

Rev. John S. Sands, pastor of the Eighth United Presbyterian church, preached last evening from the text Jude 23: "And others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire." The opening remarks of the reverend gentleman explained the selection of the text. After referring to the review of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which took place Saturday, he said: A few years ago the Fire Department with its old-fashioned hand engines, drawn by men and boys—who did just about what they pleased with the hose and water and with each other, and, indeed, with almost everybody else—was noted and wonderful in its way, but alas, what a way it was! But of late great improvements have been made in it, under the direction of our Board of Fire Commissioners, until now we have one of the most prompt, active and efficient departments in the whole country, one in which our city justly prides itself. Instead of our firemen running around over the city to find the fire, as they used to do, they go directly at the tapping of the gong to the proper place; instead of two or three companies fighting around a fire for half an hour, with fire still raging, we have a Chief to direct all their movements; instead of gathering the whole city by the ringing of bells, and the shouts of men, women and children—a fire is now mastered a few squares from you and as likely as not you know nothing of it when you read about it in your morning or evening paper. Everything that skill of man and money can do has been done to raise the system to the highest standard of excellence—and a review of the Pittsburgh Fire Department now-a-days is well worthy of our attention. All honor to these guardians of our homes and property! Let us pay such tribute of praise as is due to their efficiency, to the promptness with which in each emergency they respond, and the brave manner in which they face hardships and danger. Ever since our three years life in the old Relief Engine House, I have felt as though we were in someway connected with the fire department, and may be stated that Rev. Sand's congregation was organized in the second story, now the bunk room of the Relief engine house.]

But leaving this, continued the speaker, I find in the moral world the counterpart of the Fire Department and the counterpart of the subtle and dangerous foe with which it contends. My text speaks of sinners, about fire, about people who are perishing in it, and calls upon them to give a helping hand toward their salvation. The reverend gentleman then proceeded at length to show the fire of sin through which we are all passing; to call attention to the fact that people are perishing in it; to sound the alarm and give caution and counsel against the danger.

PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY.

Temporary Embarrassment of the Concern.

There was considerable talk in business circles, Saturday, about the rumored failure of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company, whose extensive works are situated in the Twenty-third ward. An investigation of the matter showed that the company had made a voluntary assignment. This state of affairs was brought about by the suspension of Gerry, Tilton & Caldwell, iron brokers, of New York, which firm was heavily indebted to the Bolt Company. The paper of the company is mostly held by the banks in this city, the indorsers upon which are secured by mortgages on the works. The concern, we understand, will continue operations until the stock is worked up and all orders are filled, and the stockholders hopeful that an arrangement will yet be made which will result in a satisfactory adjustment of their financial difficulties.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Extensive Freight Business of the Past Few Months.

A correspondent writing from Philadelphia says: "The movement of freight over the Pennsylvania Railroad during the past few months has been very extensive. We are reliably informed that the Superintendent and subordinates of the Philadelphia Division were severely exercised in running the great number of trains regularly over the road and disposing of them upon their arrival here, to do which it became necessary to work all their engines and most of their men day and night. It was only through extraordinary exertions that the tracks were prevented from becoming hopelessly blocked. A little over one-fourth of the freight coming East, we are told, is almost immediately forwarded to New York; fully one-half to Jersey City, to Greenwich, a shipping point on the Delaware, a mile or two south of the city, and the balance to point Breeze, Rock Street Wharf, and different portions of the city. The number of cars moved in the month of June just past exceeds that of the same month of 1857 (the year in which the present efficient superintendent assumed the management of the division), by 54,134 cars. In June 1867, there were moved 22,736 cars; in June 1868, 27,670; in 1869, 29,229; in 1870, the same month in 1870, 34,717; in 1871, 40,350; in 1872, 44,612; 1873, 58,788; 1874, 63,012, and in June, 1875, 76,870, which last, it will be perceived, numbers 13,858 more cars than were handled in the same month in the year preceding it. This enormous number of cars, (76,870) would, if stretched out continuously upon a single track, conceding thirty-two feet to a car, reach a distance of 466 miles; or allowing twenty-three cars to a train, would make 3,342 trains a month, and estimating twenty-six working days to the month, 129 trains daily. This does not include passenger trains, which are now running almost incessantly. Fear was entertained during the season of drought, a few weeks ago, that the supply of water necessary to produce steam with which to move this huge amount of freight, might give out on those points of the division where the springs and brooks are of small capacity. An idea of the vast amount of water consumed can be formed by a knowledge of the fact that an engine drawing a train from Columbia to Philadelphia, a distance of eighty-two miles, supplies its tank five times with water, taking at each watering station about 2,000 gallons, or 10,000 gallons in making the trip. The 129 daily freight trains of the past month, must, therefore, have consumed 1,290,000 gallons a day, or 7,740,900 gallons a week, exclusive of that used by the passenger and yard engines, which, during the course of twenty-four hours, amounts to somewhere near 800,000 gallons."

THE banner of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment has been found. It was in the warerooms of Mr. McFadden, jeweler, and was found while overhauling some goods. It will be used in the forthcoming reunion of the regiment.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Machinery—The Cracked Castings Discussed—New Valve Chambers to be Required.

The Sub-Committee of the Water Committee, on machinery, consisting of Messrs. Mears, (Chairman) Fox, Reilly, Goldthorpe and Wainwright met on Saturday evening to discuss the matter of the cracked valve chambers after having made an examination. Mr. R. B. Brown Chairman of the general committee, Mechanical Engineer Lowry and Mr. A. Hartupee, contractor were also present.

The chairman asked for an expression of the,

VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Goldthorpe said he thought before he saw the valve chambers that the cracks were very serious. Since he had seen them, however, he believed if the chambers were strengthened, as the contractor proposed, they would answer all purposes. He didn't think the contractor would put in anything that was liable to break down, as he was under bonds for one year to keep everything perfect.

Mr. Fox said he had examined them thoroughly, and if it was his own job he certainly would not put them down. If they are put down and anything happens to them it would cost much more to replace them than to furnish new ones now. He thought the Mechanical Inspector and the Mechanical Engineer deserved censure for allowing this thing to go as far as it did.

Mr. Goldthorpe said that as some of the castings had cracked after they had left the foundry, the Mechanical Inspector was not responsible.

Mr. Wainwright said he had found three of the chambers cracked. The committee would be held responsible for anything that would occur hereafter and for one he would not vote for placing in the castings.

Mr. Goldthorpe thought that strengthening the castings now would make them more solid than ever, as they would be a bar against all strains hereafter.

Mr. Fox repeated that he did'nt think any member of this committee would accept those castings of the water works were his own individual property, and as servants of other people the should act exactly as if they were looking to their own personal interests.

Chairman Mears agreed with the gentleman on the latter point.

Mr. Reilly said that in order to bring the matter properly before the meeting he would move that this committee report to the general committee a recommendation that the castings be rejected.

Mr. Goldthorpe denied the authority of this committee to report any recommendation to the general committee. He claimed that it was appointed alone for the purpose of examining the castings and reporting the facts of the case, without reference to any recommendation.

WHAT MR. LOWRY SAYS.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry was called upon to give his views as to whether or not the castings should be put down. He said he didn't think those castings were fit to be put down. He could repair the castings and put them down, but he wouldn't be satisfied with it. They certainly would not be as good as new ones. One question he wished to ask was, if the committee established a precedent here, where would these defects end? He denied the statement made by Mr. Hartupee that he (Lowry) had passed the defective castings. He had done no such thing.

Mr. Reilly suggested to amend his motion by instructing the engineer to condemn the castings. To this Mr. Lowry replied that it was equal to asking him that, and it was for the general committee to approve or disapprove his action.

Mr. Mears suggested an examination by experts. Mr. Hartupee offered to pay them. This was strongly objected to by Messrs. Fox and Wainwright, and the latter said that no one would believe that cracked castings could be made as good as sound ones.

Mr. Lowry said he had been through the mill on the expert business with Mr. Milnor Roberts, and would say here that he would hereafter have nothing to do with experts. The committee would have his resignation first.

WHAT MR. HARTUPEE SAYS.

Mr. Hartupee said he could see that some of the gentlemen here knew but little about strengthening castings. He then proceeded to explain how it was done, and said that he could stengthen the cracked castings so that they would be better than new ones. He denied any insinuation that he wished to defraud the city, and characterized it as an outrage to compel him to build new castings when plenty of the best engineers will say that the present castings can be made as good as any new ones that can be built. In regard to the assertion he made about the Mechanical Engineer, he said he had labored under the impression that Mr. Lowry had been aware of the defects, but acknowledged now he was mistaken.

Mr. Lowry said Mr. Hartupee was to blame for not reporting to him in time that there were defects in the castings. Mr. Hartupee never said a word about it, although he knew all the time the defects existed, and he (Lowry) only discovered them accidently.

Mr. Hartupee said none of the castings were cracked until after they left his shop.

Mr. Reilly then called for the question on his motion that this committee recommend the general Water Committee to instruct the mechanical Engineer to condemn the cracked castings.

The question was put and the motion prevailed—Messrs. Reilly, Fox and Wainwright voting in the affirmative and Mr. Goldthorpe against.

After the adoption of a resolution requesting the Water Committee to meet next Tuesday evening, to act on the casting question, the meeting adjourned.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

Damage to An Old Rookery on Fifth Avenue—Car Spring Works Gutted—Dwellings and Stable Burned on the South Side.

The Chief Engineers of the Fire Department were kept busy yesterday, there being three "respectable" blazes during the twenty-four hours.

A FIFTH AVENUE ROOKERY.

At twelve-twenty in the morning a summons was given from box 24, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, caused by the discovery of flames in the rear of the Metropolitan varieties and saloon, located on Fifth avenue, next to Masonic Hall. The fire burned very brightly for about fifteen minutes, when it was gotten under control by the department. Fears were entertained for the surrounding buildings for a time. The place where the fire occurred is a saloon owned by McDonald & Drew, fronting on the street, the rear part of which is a hall in which variety performances take place. The proprietor's theory of the cause of the fire is that at about eleven o'clock a lamp exploded in the back part of the stage, and it was put out, but he thinks some spark must have smoldered and taken fire. The whole back part of the building was burned out. The proprietors estimate the damage to be about $800, as a piano was destroyed, which was on the stage, and he states that there is $2,000 insurance. The insurance is only for the contents of the building, as the building itself is owned by other parties. J. C. Bartlett's jewelry store, next door above, was slightly damaged by water.

THE CULMER & CO. SPRING WORKS.

At a quarter past seven in the morning, an alarm was sounded from box 63, Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Flames had been discovered in the iron-clad building of the Culmer Car Spring Works, situated at the corner of Liberty and Twenty-sixth streets. When the firemen arrived that interior wood work was ablaze, and, from all that can be ascertained, the fire originated from one of the furnaces. The frame work inside was badly damaged but the machinery escaped injury, except what may have been caused by water. The loss is estimated at about $2,000, upon which there is insurance.

THE SOUTHSIDE FIRE.

Shortly after the three o'clock in the afternoon another alarm was turned in from box 154, Twenty-sixth and Sidney streets, South Side. Engine companies 11 and 12 and Hook and Ladder Company "C" responded promptly, and upon the arrival of the nearest company, a stable was found to be almost totally destroyed. It appears to have been burning some twenty minutes or more. Subsequent inquiry as to the tardiness of the alarm, discovered the fact that no policeman with an alarm box key could be found for some time. The stable was owned by Frederick Vallowe, ice dealer, situated on Sidney street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Citizens in the neighborhood promptly lent a helping hand and succeeded in getting out some horses and two ice wagons. The wagons were considerably damaged, however, while one valuable horse that could not be reached was burned with the stable. The loss of Mr. Vallowe will approach $1,000, upon which there is insurance.

The flames spread from the stable to a two and a half story dwelling, owned by Mr. John Magoffin, and occupied by James Roney. The building and most of the household furniture were destroyed. The loss by the building will be about $1,200 and on contents about $800, upon which there is insurance in the M. & M. Insurance Company. An adjoining dwelling owned by Captain Harcum was damaged considerably before the progress of the flames was stayed. It was insured in the Boatman's Insurance Company.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* states that Capt. Paul Boynton, who has become famous by his recent feat of swimming across the English Channel, began his career as a life-saver in the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in 1860, when he rescued a companion while bathing. He was then but twelve years of age. He commenced life-saving in the surf ten years ago, and since that time he has rescued from watery graves no less than sixty-one persons. His swimming powers are very great. He has been known to remain in the water without any support eight hours.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

BUTLER CASE, from the Mt. Washington schools, Thirty-second ward, made the highest percentage, 92, in the examination for admission to the High School.

AT THE Ohio Teachers' Meeting the half-day system, frequent promotion, semi-annual examinations and special evening schools were suggested as remedies for the evil of irregular attendance.

THE common fault of all books intended for school or college in the United States is, says the *Saturday Review*, that of extreme superficiality and incompleteness.

THE subject of the ventilation of school rooms has been a subject of discussion in all the teachers' associations recently. It is admitted that in nine-tenths of the rooms the ventilation is either insufficient or improperly arranged. Dr. Kinsman, of Ohio, says that the only practical remedy would be to diminish the number of students in each school-room, and this involves expense and will of course be resisted by boards of education. The complex systems which have been devised to effect ventilation are rarely successful.

THE *National Teachers' Monthly* declares that "the unpardonable sin of pedagogy is that of keeping children in grade a long time to make them stand high in competitive examinations. The effect is to chafe and worry the bright pupils of the class, while the dull ones are not substantially benefited. When children have mastered a principle, they should go on and not remain an unreasonable period in order to apply all possible circumstances the knowledge obtained. Such work becomes drudgery, destroys self-reliance and invention, and, while rendering the child wise in a few things, it dampens his ambition to attempt and investigate the many."

OVERTAXING PUPILS.

Prof. E. L. Youmans says in regard to spelling: "When a child enters school there should be no break in its earlier mental unfolding; but this is just what generally occurs. Instead of going on with its normal mental exercises, it is turned off into artificial mental exercises. Instead of still employing its thought mainly upon the properties and relations of things, symbols are substituted for things, and the whole action of the mind becomes a manipulation of symbols. The memory is not only loaded with verbal signs, but these are arbitrary and contradictory; and an accuracy is exacted in retaining them which consumes the immense proportion of the time, and after working great mental mischief, generally ends in failure. Spelling is, of course, an important thing, but we do not believe in dwarding or stupefying the mind to gain it. Let it be taught incidentally, and in subordination to the main part of exercise to the higher faculties, and the end will be better served than by trying to make it the prime accomplishment of education. With regard to so fundamental a reform, but little is to be expected from the present generation of teachers; but, happily for the hopes of humanity, there is an arrangement by which a large percent generation of teachers is destined to be taken out of the way.

WARD SCHOOL GRADES.

The important question of grades in the ward schools will come up at the meeting of the Central Board of Education to-morrow, at which time Mr. James M. McEwen from the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction will present the following report and recommendations:

Your committee have had their attention directed to the course of instruction pursued in the ward schools by innumerable complaints of overworked pupils, and of superficial scholarship on their part. Your committee have adopted such means as were at their disposal to ascertain the cause of the trouble and, if possible, find a remedy. A meeting of conference with the principals of the public schools was called, which was attended by a large majority of them; and it is no more than justice to them to say that they were very candid and free in the expression of their views. It was almost unanimously conceded that the pupils in the ward schools, particularly in the higher classes, had too many studies to pursue at one time, and consequently were overworked, and that a great majority of cases became very superficial scholars.

Your committee, after considering the matter in all its bearings, concluded to recommend for your adoption the following plan, which it is hoped will meet your approval.

To improve the grade of the Normal department of the High School, your committee have recommended that the basis of admission be raised, and that hereafter that the scholarship of the pupils graduating therefrom should be increased. The adoption of this feature will necessarily involve a change in the course of study now in the Normal department, which your committee leave for future legislation by your board.

Resolved, That the studies in the ward schools shall remain as heretofore:

That the City Superintendent be directed to re-distribute the studies in the ward schools so as to occupy an additional year in their completion, and in such a manner that the number of studies pursued at one time in the higher classes shall be reduced.

That the City Superintendent and the Principal of each ward school shall, on or before the 15th day of January in each year, select the pupils to form the High School class in each school for examination at the close of the school year. This selection shall be made upon the general averages of each pupil for the preceding year, and the pupils so selected shall complete the ward school course during that school year.

That pupils for admission to the Normal Department of the High School shall be required to attend the Academical Department for two years, and pass a successful examination in the studies therein, or have an examination in studies equivalent thereto.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the High School Committee, held on Saturday, Prof. Jillson, Principal, presented a report, from which we take the following:

The year just closed shows a perceptible growth in the school, and there is a decided improvement in the general deportment of the pupils.

The teachers have been faithful and hardworking, and but few persons have any idea of the work devolving upon them. The last three weeks of this term, in addition to their other duties, they examined critically, this year, ten thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pages of manuscript, in order to ascertain who should be advanced and who retrograded. At the examination for admission they examined seven thousand pages of manuscript, making in all over seventeen thousand pages examined in the hottest season of the year, and although the examination of candidates for admission kept them very busy more than a week after their co-laborers in the ward schools were through work, I heard not a word of complaint.

A great advance has been made by the classes in drawing the past year, for the particulars of which I refer you to a report of a committee chosen to examine the work done last year, said report being signed by Professor Hunt, principal of the normal school of design, and by Mr. G. W. Backofen.

The older members of this committee know how desirous I have been to introduce into the school as soon as practicable a laboratory of physics and a laboratory of chemistry, and want of room only has prevented me from presenting plans and specifications in detail to this committee, but we have done the best we could, in a small way, with volunteer classes the past year, and have met with marked success.

Professor Charles K. Wead, who has filled the chair of physics very acceptably for three years, has, since his recent re-election, as he wishes to pursue his studies in Europe, and therefore permit me to suggest the name of Mr. Albert E. Frost, of the Allegheny Astronomical Observatory, as a fit person to fill the vacant chair. I know Mr. Frost quite well, having met him at the observatory. With this report please find letters concerning his character and ability from Profs. Chas. A. Young and J. C. Proctor, of Dartmouth, and Prof. Samuel P. Langley, director of the observatory.

The Commercial department has been more popular than ever, the past year. More than one hundred pupils were enrolled and thirty-four were graduated. The course of study and the thorough instruction in this department makes it, in all respects, equal to the best commercial college.

The Normal department, though greatly improved, is not doing so much as it should. There is too much academical and not enough professional instruction. This is not the fault of the faculty of that department, but is entirely beyond their control.

The great number of pupils the past year and the prospective number this year makes it necessary to enlarge the building to make some changes which I think would materially improve it. I would, therefore, suggest the following:

First—That the number of pupils on admission be not less than sixteen years.

Second—That the per cent. required for admission be increased to seventy-five per cent., with a minimum of fifty per cent.

Third—That the per cent. required to pass from the second to the first class shall be seventy-five or eighty per cent., with a minimum of 65 per cent.

My reasons for asking for the above changes I will give orally and in detail:

From present appearances the number of pupils in the High School next fall will severely tax the capacity of the building, and it would be well for this committee to be prepared to act promptly in case of an emergency.

The report was accepted and action upon suggestions postponed.

Copartnership Troubles.

On Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, C. G. Littleton, Jr., S. Reed and David Swope sued a bill in equity against John O'Hanlon, Michael McCullough and Thos. O'Hanlon. The bill represents that in August, 1874, John Drhew, John O'Hanlon and Michael McCullough purchased from P. F. Drhew and J. F. Drhew, a livery stable on Grant street. That in February, 1875, John Drhew sold his interest to C. G. Littleton, and subsequently Joseph S. Reed and David Swope purchased the interest of P. F. and J. F. Drhew, and that the defendants are carrying on the business without regard to the wishes of the complainants. The complainants ask that the partnership be dissolved, that the defendants be restrained from selling and appropriating to their own use any of the property of the co-partnership, and that a receiver be appointed.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Review on Saturday—Unfavorable Weather—Splendid Exhibition of Drill.

The review of the Fire Department took place on the Monongahela wharf on Saturday as announced, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather. A large crowd of spectators assembled on the Water street sidewalk to witness the affair, and all expressed themselves much pleased with the appearance of the men and apparatus and especially with the proficiency already attained in the drill recently inaugurated. The rain commenced at about twelve o'clock, noon, but hopes were entertained that it would cease before the hour fixed for the review, four o'clock. In this there was disappointment. The members of the department had their horses and apparatus fixed up in their finest trim and the rain and mud to a great degree interfered with the intended "shine."

Promptly at the hour appointed the companies appeared and were assigned to positions on the wharf, between Smithfield and Market streets, facing northward. From the Monongahela House westward, the eleven engine companies were arranged in order, according to their numbers, Hose company No. 1 next, and then the three Hook and Ladder companies. The apparatus of each company were placed about ten feet from that of the others, while the hose carriage of each engine company occupied a position four feet immediately in front of the engine. Necessarily this forced the engines, the finest of the apparatus, upon the incline of the wharf, and prevented a view of them by the spectators on the sidewalk, while those per. ons who took position on the wharf in the rear of the apparatus, failed to get a good view of the drill on the street.

THE DRILL.

When the apparatus had been placed in position as required, with the men in their proper places, the Board of Fire Commissioners, all of whom were present together with Chief Hamill, and Assistant Chief Evans, took a front place about the center of the line. Captain Samuel L. Fullwood, Superintendent of the Alarm Telegraph, an adept at the business, acted as drill-master. Captain Fullwood commenced the drill with the command, "dismount," and all were down from the apparatus in a twinkling. The command, "forward—march," was then given, and each company formed in line, four feet in front of the carriage horses, with the foremen on the right. Then the order, "foremen to the right and center," was given, the foremen marched to the front and center of the line and facing the chief engineers and Board of Commissioners, severally reported with a salute, in this form, "Engine Company No. 1, eight men; all present;" "Hook and ladder No. 2, six men, all present," and so on. After the foremen made their returns the command "about face, to your posts, march" was given. Upon the return of the foremen the men were exercised about ten minutes, mounting, dismounting, hitching, unhitching, changing position, etc., and their activity with which they responded to the orders and the system displayed in their execution certainly reflected credit upon themselves and their drill master, Captain Fullwood. This over, a line was formed in front as before and at the command, "prepare to pass in review—fours right," the companies divided into fours and marched and countermarched on the block pavement in review before the Board.

On returning to their former positions in front of their respective apparatus, they were ordered to mount and the drill was ended.

The Board of Commissioners then proceeded to the Duquesne Engine House, where the men and apparatus passed in review and proceeded to their several houses.

Altogether, the display, notwithstanding the weather, was an excellent one, and it is to be greatly regretted that our citizens generally did not have an opportunity to witness it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county, petition of certain creditors for ascertainments of certain alleged liens referred to Register Willard for examination.

Jacob Kerner, Erie, bankrupt. Order made allowing R. A. Lamb, assignee, to sell as personalty several acres of growing wheat belonging to bankrupt estate.

Archibald D. McDonald, bankrupt, Butler county, an order for final discharge made.

A petition for final discharge was made by W. R. McCormick, bankrupt, of Crawford county. The usual order was made for final examinations before Register Rogers.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., *et al.* Elizabeth Wells. An order to show cause was granted against debtor, and made returnable on the 14th inst.

Samuel P. Boyer, bankrupt, Titusville. Argument heard on objections made to discharge of bankrupt. The record and specifications of objections were remitted to Register for examination and report.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the divorce case of Anna Hang vs. John C. Hang, W. S. Miller, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. J. H. Jones, a rule was granted on respondent to show cause why a committee should not be appointed.

In the matter of the petition of Benjamin Butler for a discharge under the insolvent laws, Abijah Hays was appointed trustee.

In the equity proceeding of James Getty *et al.* vs. City of Pittsburgh, the injunction was dissolved.

In the divorce case of Eliza Ann Foster vs. A. N. Foster, Wesley Grier, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

A charter of incorporation was granted the Methodist Episcopal church of Springdale.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the divorce proceeding of Ann Maria Aldinger vs. Jacob Aldinger, H. A. Collier, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Leopold Auphouse, deceased. Petition of administrator for discharge. Rule to show cause granted, returnable on ten days' notice.

Caroina A. Deitrich *et al.* Joseph Lautner appointed guardian.

Lizzie L. Pease, *et al.*, Samuel Williams, Esq., was appointed guardian.

Carrie B. Ensell, *et al.*, John Hugo appointed guardian.

Estate of Edward Dithridge, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed nisi.

James McCully, deceased. Petition for partition. Inquest awarded.

Priscilla D. Trunick, deceased. Petition for partition. Inquest awarded.

Minor children of Alian Ramsey, deceased. John Kold, Jr., discharged as guardian.

Caroline Hemingray, deceased; in partition. Inquest confirmed absolutely and rule on heirs.

Henry and Charles Roderus, minors. John Fritz appointed guardian.

Margaret Roderus *et al.*, minors. John W. G. Smith appointed guardian.

Richard Jenkinson and Adam Walter, deceased. Widow's appraisment presented and affirmed nisi.

Clara V. Martin, minor. Mr. Culbertson chosen guardian by minor.

Mary J. Briggs *et al.* Abijah Way appointed guardian.

C. W. Ricketson. Order made directing distribution of amount awarded to B. F. Quinby, under decision of Supreme Court.

Joseph A. Geier, minor. Petition of Charles E. Reed for discharge as guardian. Rule to show cause granted.

Minor children of Henry Hoenerite, deceased. W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., appointed guardian.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Sentences were pronounced, in this court, on Saturday, as follows:

To the Workhouse—George Bell, larceny, three months. Herman Bryloon, horse stealing, six months (recommended to mercy). Wm. S. Sarber, larceny, sixty days. David Ford, barratry, one year.

To the Jail—Alexander Kline, larceny, ten days. Adam Hoehle, larceny, thirty days.

To the Penitentiary—Wm. F. Spence, burglary, two years. James Reed and Jas. Campbell, burglary, seven years. Henry *alias* Cocky Ward, robbery, four years. Alex Swords, robbery, three years.

Wilson Hall and Henry Hoenerite, indicted jointly for assault and battery, on oath of William Killcreece, to which they pleaded *nolo contendere*, were fined six cents and costs, and a similar fine was imposed in each of two other cases for assault and battery against each of these parties, Sarah Killcreece having had them indicted separately.

Daniel Bergan, convicted of *fornix et cet.*, charged by Margaret Cruse, was directed to give security for the payment of the customary fine.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to Charles Webster, of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, indicted for illegal liquor selling on oath of George Burgley.

A new trial was granted to John Walker, who was convicted of burglary on the house of A. B. Fleming, in the Twenty-second ward. The indications were that the defendant had been unjustly convicted.

Frank A. Metz, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by A. W. Black, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Gilson, *et al*; William Penn Frees; Fred. Bausinger, George Gibson; Annie Ray; James McNeilly; John De Waine; Henry McClure; Jacob King; Daniel Discroll.

Young Man Drowned.

A barber's apprentice, whose name we could not learn, was drowned in the Allegheny river last night about nine o'clock. He was bathing near the north shore, opposite the Point when the accident occurred, and jumped from a spring-board some twelve feet above the water's surface. It is supposed he was either stunned by striking by the jump, or was seized with cramps, as he was an expert swimmer, and could easily have swam ashore under ordinary circumstances.

The Reading *Times* says: "Mr. Kountz has instituted the second suit against the Allegheny *Mail* for $25,000 damages for alleged libel." Slightly mixed. Can a man sue himself?

ZION A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Fourth Day's Session—Trial of Rev. Mathews.

At the opening of the session of the Conference on Saturday, the counsel for the prosecution, M. M. Bell, requested the postponement of the case until he could get one of his most important witnesses present, and the Conference acted on his request, postponing his case until one P. M. In the meantime three petitions were read, one from the Mount Pleasant church, praying for the admission of Ambrose Gatewood to the lay deacony, and the other two were from Akron and Alliance, O., numerously signed, asking for the return of Elder Tirry. Laid over.

At about one o'clock the Conference commenced its work, having cleared the room of everybody but members of the Conference and the witnesses to be examined. The prosecution immediately opened the case. The counsel, M. M. Bell, brought forward Mr. Charles McGee, of Mansfield, as the first witness. Mr. McGee was formerly a lay minister of the church, but three months or so ago Conference suspended him for two months and took away his license. He had been implicated in an assault and battery case, and Conference asked him to say he was sorry for what he had done, but he refused to say that, because he wasn't sorry, and he told Conference that he thought it was better to be suspended because he wasn't sorry, which was the truth, than to be exempt from suspension by saying that he was sorry, which wasn't the truth. His time of suspension is now up, but he has not asked for the license again. When Mr. McGee was ready to commence testifying, the counsel for the defense, B. F. Pulpress, objected to him as a witness, saying that he did not bear a reliable character, and insinuated that witness had himself been implicated in a similar case to that which Rev. Matthews was being tried for. The assault and battery case was all that could be laid up against witness, so the presiding bishop overruled the objection of the defense, and the witness was allowed to give his testimony. He testified that he had gone to the Monongahela House in company with Rev. Matthews, and they had met there the man Pendleton. [Pendleton was married to Jennie Fairfax, but the couple have never lived together on account of the trouble now being tried by the Conference.] The witness went on to say that Pendleton came up to them and spoke to them and said that Jennie had told him that her child was not by him. "And," said Jennie to Pendleton, "if you say you're its father I'll shoot you." The counsel did some questioning, but the above is the only important part of the testimony. The bishop then said as it was near two o'clock he would adjourn the case over to Monday.

The Monthly Balance Sheet.

The county balance sheet, for June, under the fee bill, is as follows:

Sheriff's office, gain	$2,789 91
Prothonotary's office, gain	842 55
Recorder's office, gain	367 42
Total gain	$3,977 88
District Attorney, loss	31 33
Coroner's office	33 91
Register's office	99 66
Clerk of Courts	107 80
Tool loss	243 80
Net gain to county	$3,684 13

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. C. J. SCHULTZ has been chosen President of the Mt. Oliver Inclined Railroad Company.

THERE was a slight fire in the rear of White's store, on Arch and Ohio streets, Allegheny, yesterday.

THE One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will meet on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the hall corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny.

THE father of Annie Corle, who died suddenly in Allegheny, arrived here on Saturday, from his home in Steubenville, and conveyed the remains of his daughter to that city for interment.

THE body of Willie Connor, drowned in the Monongahela on Friday night while bathing, was found Saturday morning. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

A POOR race was run between J. McAuliff and J. Caliery, on Herr Island, Saturday evening, for $5 a side. It was won by McAuliff, who came in two yards ahead of his opponent.

Mr. A. J. Fahs, of East Liberty, recently purchased two acres of ground—one at Dallas station, and the other at Oakland—from Mr. L. Fahnestock, the prices paid being $25,000. This indicates that real estate still brings good prices where there are customers to be found.

THE State Association of "drummers," or Commercial Travelers, of the State, will themselves, will convene at Cresson on Tuesday next. What a tremendous gathering of "cheek" will be found at that period. It really is awful to think of. Happens to all meet together at the time appointed.

IN preparing the list of the Republican County Executive Committee, some errors were made. Instead of the name of Meier Ivory, of Ross township there should be that of Mr. J. H. Cunningham. The name of R. T. Bowers, of the Twenty-second ward, was inadvertently omitted from the members of the Finance Committee.

ALLEGHENY Meat Inspector Zehnder condemned and confiscated, on Saturday, about two hundred pounds of veal in the market, and about nine hundred pounds of beef, one whole bullock, at a slaughter house. He says that he is frequently in more meat into the market than they are able to sell, and of course it spoils, which accounts for the condemned veal.

WE SEE it stated that the expense of procuring a badge for the occasion of the annual inspection of the Allegheny Fire Department, which takes place shortly, is to be met by an assessment on the members. It is suggested that it would be the proper thing for the insurance companies to notify Chief Crow to stop the assessment plan and procure a band at their expense.

THE sparring exhibition advertised to take place at Wilkins Hall Saturday night, between Ben Hogan and George Rooks, was not given because the Mayor refused to grant a license. Quite a crowd collected in the hall to witness the match, and Hogan made a few remarks, explaining why the performance could not be given, concluding by telling the people to go to the ticket office and get their money back.

COL. SNODGRASS, City Controller, received by Saturday's mail from the Royal Insurance Company of Toronto, Canada, a letter from Herbert Crocker, enclosing a one dollar Pittsburgh promissory note of September 2, 1841, with a request to pay the principal and interest. The principal and interest, $1 34, were duly forwarded, and thus the credit of the corporation has been maintained among the Canucks.

ON FRIDAY night the office of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, Germania Bank building, was broken into by thieves. They ransacked the drawers of Mr. Miller's desk, of the Clerk, Mr. Wilks, and also those of the desk used by the agent of the Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, where they obtained twenty-five dollars, cash being the first time the agent had ever left any money in the desk. The desks and drawers of the railroad company did not appear to have been touched. At any rate nothing was taken from them.

Friendship Park.

A grand handicap trot, for one thousand dollars, is announced to take place at Friendship Park to-morrow afternoon, July 13, at the usual hour. The following horses are entered for the race: John Mc. Nelse, Jennie Froelich and Alert. Sales of pools take place at the Florence House. The excellent management of the park and the well-known qualities of the trotters mentioned will insure an agreeable afternoon to all who attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic